THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

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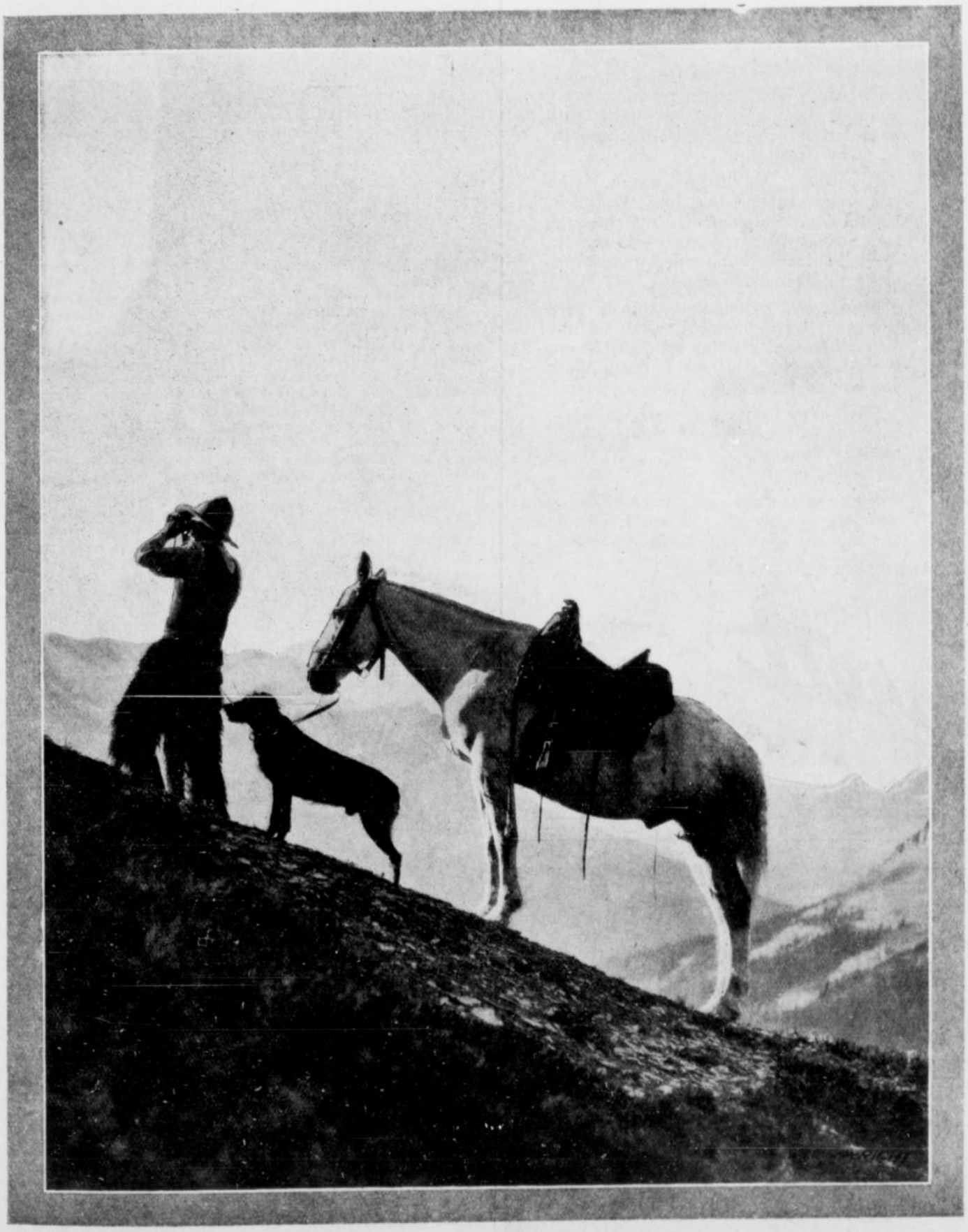

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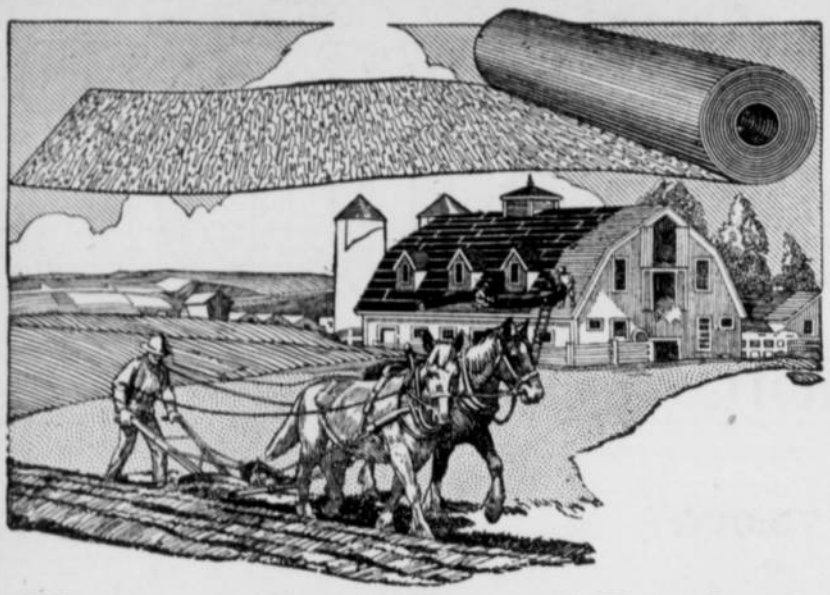

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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Manitoba

Warning re Raspberries

An interesting address on Horticulture, specializing on fruit, shrubs and flowers, was delivered by Prof. C. Warren, of the M.A.C., to the St. Andrews U.F.M., on Saturday last. He sounded a note of warning to those purchasing raspberry plants, stating that the shrubs were subject to a new ailment known as the Mosaic trouble, which renders the plants totally unproductive and can only be detected by holding the leaf, which is the part the disease attacks, up to the light. If the plant has contracted this disease, the Mosaic pattern, similar to the floor design of that name, can be plainly seen. There is no known remedy other than burning the plant. This local is taking advantage of the free bulletins issued by the Brandon Experimental Farm, and a number of members have had their names placed on the mailing list.

Sperling U.F.W.M., a new local, reports that they have started off with a membership of 32 women. At the next meeting they are discussing the questionaire on education. The officers of this local are: Mrs. H. W. Brown, president; Mrs. G. Peckover, vice-president; Mrs. A. Mogk, secretary; directors, Mrs. J. Swanston, Mrs. Rance, Mrs. J. Wilson, Mrs. W. J. Waddell, Mrs. E. E. Davison and Mrs. H. McLean.

Splendid co-operative returns were effected for the 35 members of the Rosenort U.F.M. local, according to the report of the secretary, J. Friesen. The merchandise purchased amounted to $21,000, and consisted of 12 tank cars of oil, 1 car of lubricating oil, 4 cars of coal, 1 car of flour, 1 car of salt and a part car of twine. Each member was given his membership ticket out of the savings realized through co-operative purchasing, and in addition 4½ per cent. was paid in dividends to each member on the amount that he purchased through the local. All this local started on was its share of each member's fee, 75c per member, and they are unanimously agreed that the organization is proving of great benefit to them.

A new U.F.M. local has been organized at Centre school near Stonewall, with the following officers elected: President, W. Hand; vice-president, Wm. McQuarrie; secretary, R. E. Armstrong; directors, D. Strachan, H. C. Hughes, J. Gall, J. Sinclair, Geo. Calderwood, J. Beattie and D. Paterson. A recreational evening is being planned shortly by this local. They are also engaging in the co-operative purchasing of binder twine.

"We have 47 paid-up members, while last year we had only 19. We have members this year that never took an interest in our local before. We have held our meetings every two weeks all winter and always had a good turnout. Following the business part of the meeting there was always an entertainment, debate or discussion on a live topic by one of the members. This was varied by whist drives and dances," so writes W. S. Forrester, secretary of Marais U.F.M.

Splendid co-operative work has been done by the Decker U.F.M. Already this year, according to the secretary, V. E. G. Little, they have handled two cars of coal, one car of wood, 1,445 pounds fish and 1,100 pounds of sugar, and have effected a splendid saving to the 31 members as well as a fair profit to the local. They have now on order, sweet clover and corn for seed, and hope later to purchase, co-operatively, posts and twine.

Another U.F.M. local was organized on March 30, in the Schwitzer district, near Souris, and the following officers were elected: President, F. C. Saunderson; vice-president, T. Jackson; secretary, P. H. Day; directors, L. Cantlor, H. Waterman, W. Barker, D. Bisler and G. H. Reid. At the organization meeting, which was addressed by W. Robson, of Deleau, a membership drive was planned, and those present divided into two teams, captained by L. Cantlor and W. V. Saunderson. Great interest as to the results of the drive is being manifested in the community, and the local gives every promise of being one of the most successful in the province.

Saskatchewan

Grain Growers' Serial

How the S.G.G.A. has helped the farmer:

97. Geo. F. Edwards, president of the association, took part in a great delegation to the government at Ottawa, re Crow's Nest Pass rates, on December 3, 1924.

98. In conjunction with the United Farmers of other provinces, acting through the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the association engaged the services of H. J. Symington, K.C., to fight the proposed re-classification and increase of freight rates.

This action had the effect of causing the railway companies to withdraw some of their most objectionable propositions.

99. Last fall the Women's Section of the S.G.G.A. organized a fund for the relief of distressed farmers and their families. This work has gone on throughout the winter, and relief has been granted to about 2,600 persons, the clothing sent out weighing approximately 15 or 16 tons. Much of this work was made possible by the active assistance of the Regina Leader and Post.

100. Along with the C.C.A. and the organized farmers of Manitoba and Alberta, the association secured a declaration from mortgage companies' representatives in favor of a lower rate of interest on loans, and also a promise to give "full and sympathetic consideration to a plan for long-term loans on an amortization basis."

When mortgage companies acknowledge they have been too hard on the farmer, we have made a long step in the right direction.

101. In February last, the president and vice-president presented a request on behalf of the association to the Wheat Pool Board to establish a pool for the marketing of coarse grains.

This was received favorably by the pool board, and as a result a Coarse Grain Pool will be in operation this year.

(To be continued)

Talk Up the Pool

The marketing of eggs and poultry has long been recognized by the farmers of the province as one of those things which should be done differently. Until now, however, the application of co-operation for this purpose has been a dream. Through the action taken at the last G.G.A. convention the dream is now being turned into a reality. All necessary preliminary steps have been taken to bring a pool into existence. The next step lies with the farmers in the country.

We are depending upon our locals to sign up every farmer in their territory who keeps poultry. We cannot adopt the method of organization which put the Wheat Pool "over the top," because there is not sufficient money available. "Providence helps those who help themselves," however, and in this matter we must help ourselves, or the thing will not be done at all.

Talk up the Poultry Pool to everyone you meet. As soon as spring work allows, call a meeting of your local and thrash the matter out. If you have no literature or contracts, write the Central office for a supply. Above everything else at present make up your minds that the pool has got to go. If the farmers don't do it their wives will, so be the first in the field.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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Our Ottawa Letter

Audit to be made of shipping companies' books to discover if making money or not—Scandal of war waste revived by Liberal member—

By H. E. M. Chisholm

OTTAWA, April 24.—From the practical standpoint there is little progress to report during the past week in parliament. The venerable members of the Senate, after almost a month's adjournment, foregathered again in the Red Chamber early in the present week, and for lack of legislation from the Commons were forced to adjourn again until next Tuesday. In the meantime, the budget debate in the Commons, which is about a month old, is still in progress, having right of way over all other business.

The whips of the various parties got together in an attempt to curtail the debate, but without apparent success. On Friday night 83 members had spoken, occupying a total of 1,650 columns of Hansard. Participation in the debate was divided as follows: 39 Liberals, with 725 columns in Hansard; 21 Conservatives, with 498 columns; 18 Progressives with 285 columns; 5 Gingerites and Independents, with 142 columns. It may be said that the Gingerites are still largely to be heard from and that when they have concluded they will, per capita, have spread upon Hansard, a much larger number of words than any other party or group in the House.

War Waste

Very few new thoughts have been contributed during the week's debate. Conservatives continue to yell blue ruin with respect to the present government's so-called low tariff policy. Progressives confine themselves fairly well to a constructive criticism, while Independents have wandered fairly far afield in more or less theoretical discussion. There have been some fighting speeches from the Liberal side, including that of Joseph Archambault, of Chambly-Vercheres, who resurrected the old war scandal, and who invoked as a witness General Sir Arthur Currie to prove that the late Conservative and Union governments had, through blundering and maladministration, been responsible for a waste of $493,000,000, and a corresponding addition to the national debt of that amount. Mr. Archambault quoted General Currie as saying that 100,000 men had been raised, equipped and trained at an average expense of $1,500 each, who had never seen France or done any service in connection with the war, and who would have been far better employed in productive pursuits at home. According to the estimate of General Currie the country had lost approximately $150,000,000 through this blunder, or series of blunders. The member for Chambly Vercheres, further pointed out that according to the former commander-in-chief of the Canadian armies, millions of dollars had been lost through the Ross rifle, the Oliver equipment and various other military supplies which had been discarded shortly after they were shipped overseas. He estimated further that approximately $135,000,000 had been lost to the country by the issuing of tax-free victory bonds. The resurrection of these war skeletons was not at all palatable to the official Conservative opposition, but served in some degree to demonstrate the reason for present-day difficulties on federal government financing.

In the meantime the various special and standing committees of the House have been sitting whenever they can get a quorum. W. C. Good, chairman, or president of the Ginger Group, has made but little progress before the public accounts' committee in his efforts to prove that there has been maladministration in the operation of the income and War Profits Tax Act under R. W. Breadner, commissioner of taxation. If there has been maladministration, it is somewhat unfortunate that Mr. Good should have been the member, self-appointed, to undertake the task of probing it. Frankly speaking, the member for Brant is not popular with any of the three official parties in the House, and is but lightly supported in the public accounts' committee by the group of which he is nominally chairman or president. It is plain to everyone that the power and discretion exercised by the commissioner of taxation are tremendous, and that they could if the commissioner himself so desired, be seriously abused. But so far no evidence has been adduced to show that Mr. Breadner has used his position either for his own emolument or for the benefit of any of his friends. The commissioner of taxation has been frank in admitting the exercise of almost autocratic powers, but has absolutely and completely denied that he has ever on any occasion abused them either for his own interest or for that of anyone else. It may be stated, however, that the member for Brant, in view of the autocratic powers in question, vested in the commissioner of taxation, was perfectly justified in the enquiry which he instituted. If there has been maladministration of these taxes it is highly doubtful whether, under the provisions of secrecy laid down in the act such maladministration will ever be disclosed to the Canadian people.

The Shipping Probe

The committee on ocean rates, under the chairmanship of Andrew McMaster, of Brome, has been busier than any other parliamentary body in the House during the week. Very early in the proceedings, H. J. Symington, K.C., counsel for the committee, succeeded in placing the onus upon the steamship companies of proving that an admitted combine of steamship liners on the high seas was not being utilized to the detriment of the shippers and the public generally. It is highly difficult at the present moment to gauge the results of the committee's probing. This much, however, may be said in favor of the government's proposal for the control of rates through the Petersen contract, whereby 10 ships shall be subsidized for the purpose of gaining rate control. The steamship companies are very palpably worried

Continued on Page 26

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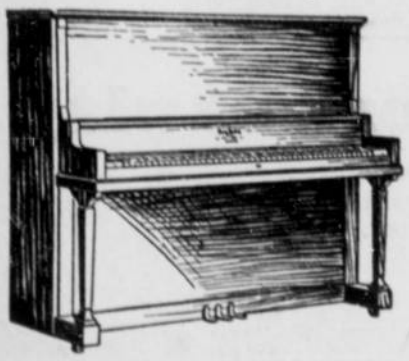

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A Striking Parallel

Eighteenth century Scotland presents a very close analogy with 20th century Canada. Each is a young country growing up by the side of a richer neighbor to the south. Each has seen the value of its raw produce—hides, wool, furs, forests and lands—improved by economic contact with the markets of the world. And the analogy extends even further. We seek on all hands for an "Economics for the Canadian Reader," which shall embody the essential experiences of Canadian economic life. Adam Smith all but wrote this for us a century and a half ago; as the following extracts from his immortal work, The Wealth of Nations, will show.

The call of the Canadian West is for mixed farming; here is its charter in the first book of the Wealth of Nations, published in 1776.

"The increase of stock and the improvement of land are two events which must go hand in hand, and of which the one can nowhere much outrun the other. Without some increase of stock, there can be scarce any improvement of land, but there can be no considerable increase of stock but in consequence of a considerable improvement of land; because otherwise the land could not maintain it. These natural obstructions to the establishment of a better system cannot be removed but by a long course of frugality and industry; and half a century or a century more, perhaps, must pass away before the old system, which is wearing out gradually, can be completely abolished through all the different parts of the country."

Explains Superior Knowledge

On these fundamentals a sound policy of agriculture should be grounded. But the land owner (who in Canada is usually the cultivating farmer), rarely, if we are to believe Adam Smith, understands his own interest. Still less does the laborer, whose "education and habits are commonly such as to render him unfit to judge even though he was fully informed." However, there is a third class which, according to Adam Smith, does; and the long paragraph with which he concludes this part of his work should be framed in Hollinger gold above the bed of every member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The following quotation is taken from the last paragraph of Book 1, chapter XI:

"Merchants and master manufacturers are, in this order, the two classes of people who commonly employ the largest capitals, and who by their wealth draw to themselves the greatest share of the public consideration. As during their whole lives they are engaged in plans and projects, they have frequently more acuteness of understanding than the greater part of country gentlemen. As their thoughts, however, are commonly exercised rather about the interest of their own particular branch of business, than about that of the society, their judgment, even when given with the greatest candour (which it has not been upon every occasion), is much more to be depended upon with regard to the former of those two objects, than with regard to the latter. Their superiority over the country gentleman is, not so much in their knowledge of the public interest, as in their having a better knowledge of their own interest than he has of his. It is by this superior knowledge of their own interest that they have frequently imposed upon his generosity, and persuaded him to give up both his own interest and that of the public, from a very simple but honest conviction, that their interest, and not his, was the interest of the public. The interest of the dealers, however, in any particular branch of trade or manufacturers is always in some respects different from, and even opposite to, that of the public. To widen the market and to narrow the competition, is always the interest of the dealers. To widen the market may frequently be agreeable enough to the interest of the public; but to narrow the competition must always be against it, and can serve only to enable the dealers, by raising their profits above what they naturally would be, to levy, for their own benefit, an absurd tax upon the rest of their fellow-citizens. The proposal of any new law or regulation of commerce which comes from this order, ought always to be listened to with great precaution, and ought never to be adopted till after having been long and carefully examined, not only with the most scrupulous, but with the most suspicious attention. It comes from an order of men, whose interest is never exactly the same with that of the public, who have generally an interest to deceive and even to oppress the public, and who accordingly have, upon many occasions, both deceived and oppressed it."—Prof. C. R. Fay.

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Building Pool Elevators

A. J. McPhail, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, states that a considerable number of petitions for the erection of elevators have been received from the local pool organizations throughout Saskatchewan. The Central Pool Board, in carrying out the elevator policy decided upon, has called for tenders for the erection of 30 elevators, and Mr. McPhail states that they will probably acquire a number of other elevators by purchase or lease. The policy being followed in building and acquiring elevators is to avoid points already served by elevators of the United Grain Growers Ltd., and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, wherever possible. No decision has yet been made as to the total number of elevators that will be built or acquired during the year as it depends somewhat upon the size of the fund which will be accumulated by the deduction per bushel which will be made from the wheat passing through the pool.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 29, 1925

The Steamship Enquiry

The North Atlantic Shipping Conference, more commonly known as the Shipping Combine, has repeatedly announced to the public that whatever other sins it may have committed, it has never fixed nor attempted to fix ocean freight rates on grain, cattle and flour. In fact, the combine has claimed a great deal of credit for its virtue and self-sacrifice in allowing open competition in rates on these three important exports. It now appears, however, that the competition even on these three commodities is not as open as the combine would have us believe. Last Thursday, Col. W. J. Gear, of the Robert Reford Shipping Company, appeared as a witness before the special parliamentary committee investigating ocean freights. After a searching cross-examination by H. J. Symington, counsel for the government, Col. Gear was reluctantly compelled to admit that there was another subsidiary conference known as The Canadian Line Conference, to which all companies operating from Canadian ports belonged. This subsidiary conference Col. Gear admitted fixed the rates on grain, and at times on cattle and flour, and immediately wired its rate decisions to the head office of the North Atlantic Conference in New York. Thus it appears that while the big shipping combine was technically correct in claiming that it did not fix rates on grain, cattle and flour, yet the trick was being accomplished all the time by a number of its own members cloaked under another name.

While the investigation before the parliamentary committee has not yet proceeded far, this recent discovery shows that the Progressives were well warranted in demanding further information before being asked to support the government proposal to grant $13,000,000 in subsidies to Sir William Peterson. The existence and the rate-fixing operations of the steamship combine on the Atlantic have already been confirmed out of the mouths of witnesses. It is abundantly clear that the excellent understanding or agreement which the big steamship companies have among themselves, is maintaining ocean freights at a higher level than might prevail under open competition, yet the representatives of the steamship companies both Canadian and British, very solemnly deprecate any interference by the Canadian government. They are very anxious that the "law of supply and demand" should be allowed to operate free and untrammeled—that is, untrammeled except by the steamship conference, which aims to regulate the supply of ships and to demand the rates.

Yet with all these facts established there is nothing yet disclosed to indicate what benefits may be expected from the payment of $13,000,000 to Sir William Peterson for the operation of 10 freight steamers with rates under the control of the Canadian government. The steamship companies claim they are not making profits, but they are not very keen in disclosing facts to substantiate this claim. The investigation will not have accomplished its purpose unless it discloses whether the shipping business is operated on a fair basis of capitalization, rates and earnings. It is most important to know whether or not these companies are making profits and hiding them under excess capitalization, or by other bookkeeping methods.

The chief argument yet in sight in support of the government scheme is that the steamship companies in the combine appear to be very much frightened of the government's proposal, and condemn it in vigorous terms. This naturally leads to the conclusion that the operation of the Peterson line under a government subsidy will force the combine to reduce its rates. If however, these rates can only be reduced at the expense of heavier deficits, then it would be logical to assume that the government subsidy scheme would need to be enlarged at still greater expense to bring about full control of Atlantic rates.

The annual statement of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine tabled in the House of Commons last Thursday, is not such as to encourage the belief that a line of 10 subsidized ships can break up the Atlantic combine. There were 57 steamships in the Canadian Government Merchant Marine operating last year, and on operating expenses alone they have a deficit of $1,440,880. If allowance is made for depreciation and interest on capital, the loss on the 57 government ships in 1924 was $8,836,609. Of course, they are heavily overcapitalized, but even with capital written down to present-day costs it is apparent that the deficit on the 57 government ships was several million dollars. Yet during a part of the past year the Canadian Government Merchant Marine was a full fledged member of the North Atlantic Conference, and enjoyed the rates fixed by that combine. Just why the government merchant marine with its 57 ships has not been able to have any effect upon combine rates has not yet been disclosed, but no doubt will be the subject of enquiry before the committee shortly.

It certainly needs to be explained before the average Canadian taxpayer can understand how 10 ships under government subsidy can accomplish so readily what 57 ships under absolute government ownership and control have utterly failed to achieve. The people of this country want lower steamship rates, and on some commodities lower rates are essential to a continuance of trade. But they would naturally like some reasonable assurance that the expenditure of $13,000,000 will accomplish the desired result. Possibly further investigation before the shipping committee at Ottawa, will disclose information which will warrant the government in proceeding with its subsidy to Sir William Peterson.

France's Finance Minister

After doing considerably more than his predecessors to inject reason into French politics, M. Herriot, France's radical premier, has gone out because he failed to devise any other method of meeting the precarious financial position of the government, than that of secretly authorizing the Bank of France to exceed the limit imposed by law upon its note issue. Pressed for cash, the government of Herriot did as so many governments in Europe have done; it got a forced loan by the process of currency inflation, and made the matter worse by trying to conceal it.

A new government has been formed, the most striking figure in which is Joseph Marie Auguste Caillaux, radical politician, a financier of undoubted ability, and until recently a political exile. He has on several occasions held the portfolio of finance, and in 1911 he reached the premiership for a brief period, encountering defeat on his policy of getting France and Germany together on the Morocco crisis of that year.

The same policy got him into trouble during the war. He was one of the strongest advocates of peace by negotiation, and his activities in this line led to his arrest along with others in January, 1918. The trials of these men dragged out and Caillaux did not come before the judges till 1920. He was found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment (which he had practically served), 10 years' loss of civic rights, five-year residence within a zone to be fixed by the government, exile from Paris, and the costs of the trial. The sentence did not stop his political activity, and with the passing of the war offenders' amnesty act, last July, Caillaux stepped into freedom and the political arena, where he still had many friends awaiting him.

Now he is back once more as finance minister, not with the exuberant goodwill of the patriots, nor yet the approbation of the more sober element in politics, for Caillaux has not the highest kind of reputation as a politician, but because French finance is in an almost hopeless mess, and Caillaux seems to be the only man they can think of to get it straight. The great question is, how will he do it? He believes in an income tax, in fact, he gave France, after a strenuous fight, the income tax she has. He will undoubtedly raise the income tax. He believes in taxing wealth, and would not hesitate at a tax on capital, unless he has decided that present conditions make such a tax inexpedient. In pre-war days, however, he had no compunction about a tax on capital. He has stated that he will go after the profiteers, and France has her share of those exploiters of war conditions. He is radical enough for a drastic measure for the taxation of war wealth, such as was once proposed in Britain. He wants to promote friendship between France and Germany. Although he lost the premiership through his pro-German policy during the Morocco crisis, it is worth remembering that in Mr. Asquith's opinion at that time, he returned from Berlin, like Beaconsfield at an earlier date, bringing "peace with honor." Altogether his return to French politics at this time may be fraught with significance both for France and Europe.

Save-the-Forest Week

"Save-the-forest" week is being nationally observed as we go to press. Not so many years ago we were wont to regard our forest resources as inexhaustible, but modern methods of supervision reveal the fact that Canada is wasting her standing timber at a faster rate than any other nation in the world. In 1923 alone, 5,000,000 acres of standing timber were burned, involving a direct loss of $46,000,000, and in addition 3,000,000 acres of young, growing timber were reduced by fires to a barren stretch of rock and muskeg. Forest fires bring in their train loss of employment, a far-reaching paralysis of trade, and emigration, the things we are, as a nation, most concerned in avoiding. Much of this loss is caused by human carelessness and can be avoided by a development of strong public opinion, and a sense of responsibility in all who go into our wooded areas.

Apart from camping and hunting parties, the average prairie dweller is not often called upon to exercise the vigilance that save-the-forest week pleads for. For him this week of public welfare propaganda ought to be fraught with another meaning. It should renew in him the desire to see the bleak expanses of open prairie dotted here and there with shelter belts. Some sections of the American prairie, once absolutely treeless, have been so generously planted that it is difficult to believe that they are not clearings from native bush. In much of

this older, once treeless country, the farmers have passed through the windbreak stage, and are now concerned with wood lots which furnish the farm fuel. As labor costs enter more and more into the product of an acre of land in Western Canada, the reasonableness of a few acres planted to trees, on which the labor charge is practically nil after the first few years, becomes apparent.

Save-the-forest week may also have in it a message for the many prairie farmers who have planted a shelter belt, and then, weary of well-doing, have abandoned it to an unequal struggle with encroaching grass. For the man who owns a tree, save-the-forest week begins at home.

Why the Secrecy?

The veil of secrecy which enshrouds the administration of the Business Profits and Income Tax Acts prevents the public from knowing exactly what is going on. Practically the only information available is the actual amount of money collected. The investigation before the Public Accounts Committee of parliament, conducted chiefly by W. C. Good, M.P., was for the purpose of finding out how the acts had been administered, and it has been discovered that the commissioner of taxation possesses and exercises extraordinary powers in the matter of assessment and collection of the business profits tax. It may be that this power is not unwisely used, yet it is entirely too wide to be exercised by any one individual. It is too serious a responsibility and too liable to abuse.

There have been suspicions that favoritism has been shown by leniency in the collection of business profits taxes, and it is quite easy to understand how such suspicions have arisen when the commissioner admits that there are still a large number of firms who have not paid their business profits tax. The situation is one which should be investigated most carefully. Taxes imposed by parliament should be collected and favoritism should be unknown. Where special circumstances warrant variation in the regulations it should not rest with any one individual to exercise discretion except within very narrow limits. The public is morally entitled to know who is delinquent in the payment of business profits tax or income tax and why suspension of penalties is permitted, and if present legislation prevents even members of parliament from having such knowledge, then the act should be amended. In the United States the business and personal income taxes paid by corporations and individuals are public property, and we have not heard of any damage being done to the nation by having such information broadcasted.

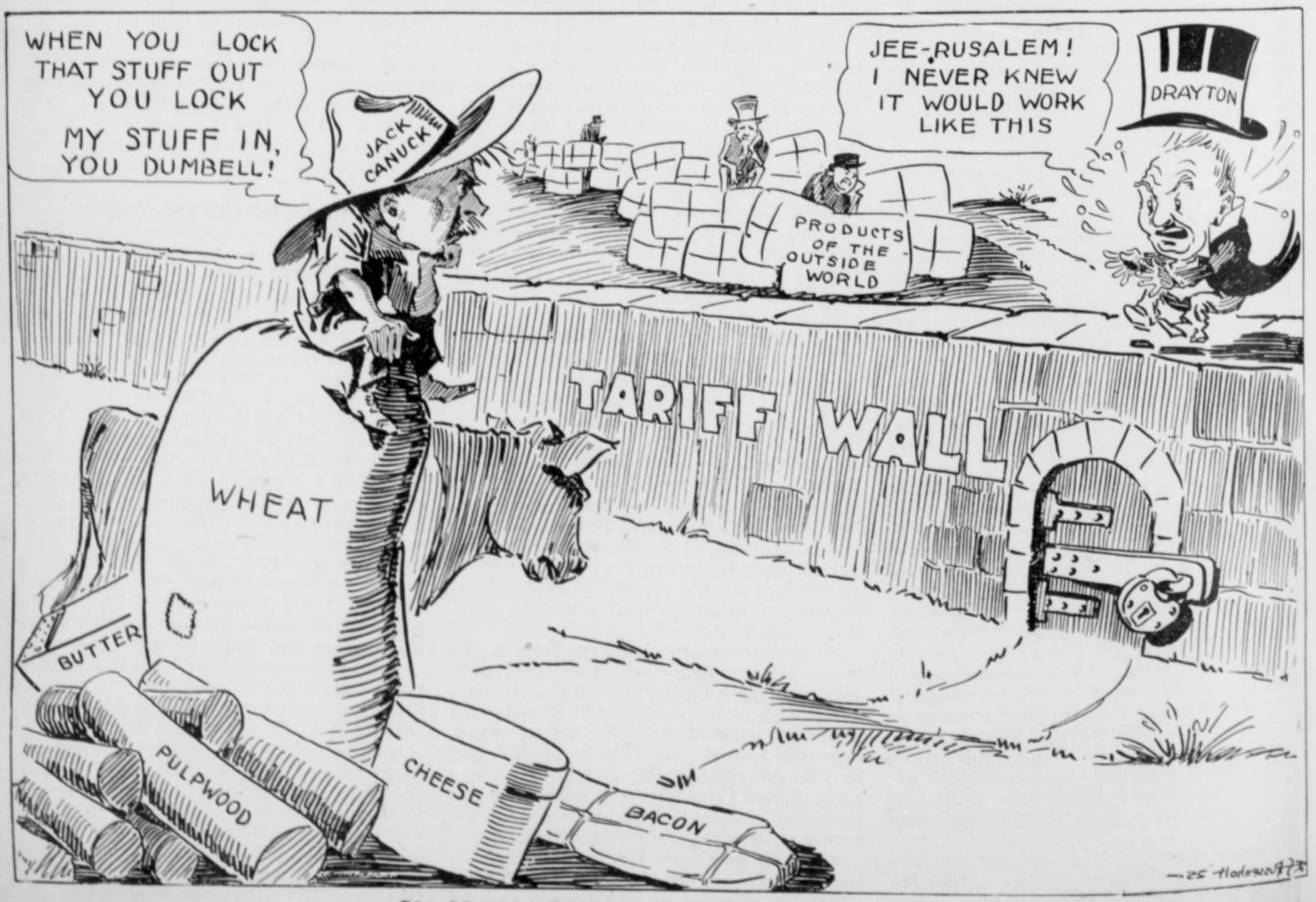
Railway Economies

In giving evidence before the Railway Committee of parliament, last week, Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, in response to a question, is reported to have stated that "a merger of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways would result in enormous saving. The saving would be sufficient in net earnings to meet fixed charges on both railways." Sir Henry was not advocating that the two railways should be merged; he was giving the committee some information on economies that might be effected by the elimination of competition and by a closer co-operation between the two systems. He corroborated a statement made recently by E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the effect that the two presidents were working together to bring about economies. They have decided to appoint a general committee of the officers of the two railways to consider suggestions made, and one of these suggestions is that each road should run one train less per day between Ottawa and Montreal, and between Ottawa and Toronto.

The fact that Sir Henry Thornton and Mr. Beatty, undoubtedly with the approval of their boards of directors, have decided to co-operate to secure economies on both railways, is one of the most welcome pieces of news that has been given to the public in a long time. Both railways are public utilities, and though one is owned by the public and the other by a private corporation, both of them are maintained to serve the public. There is a widespread belief that by getting together, instituting thorough-going economies, eliminating competition, and reducing superflous service, the present traffic available is sufficient to support both roads.

It is apparent to any thoughtful person that the people of Canada cannot continue to shoulder from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 a year in deficits on the Canadian National Railway. This huge burden added to the public debt year by year is developing into a national crisis. It is not only a heavy burden upon the taxpayer, but it is placing a heavy debt upon future generations. If, as Sir Henry Thornton says, a merger of the two railways would bring about economies equal to the fixed charges on both railways, then through co-operation and without amalgamation it should be possible to put both roads on a paying basis. This joint effort on the part of the two presidents to solve our transportation problem will have the hearty approval of the tax-paying public, and very substantial results will be looked for.

In the death of Sir Augustus Nanton another of the pioneers of Western Canada has been called. He came to Winnipeg as a young man, had faith in its future, and not only played a helpful and honorable part in building up the country, but amassed a considerable fortune, of which he donated generously.



Sir Henry Drayton's Ideal for Canada

The Ethics of Interest

By J. T. Hull

"If a man is liable for interest and the God Adad has flooded his field or the harvest has been destroyed or the corn has not grown through lack of water; then in that year he shall not pay corn to his creditor. He shall dip his tablet in water and the interest of that year he shall not pay"—Code of Hammurabi, King of Babylon, B.C. 2150.

OF all the "villains" who have strutted across life's stage none has has been so universally or so persistently execrated as the usurer, the money lender. Nobody up to comparatively recent times had a good word to say for him. No religious system countenanced his business; no moralist included it among the virtues; no philosopher favored it as a necessary institution for the promotion of the public good, and the legislators alternated between principle and expediency in dealing with it. It would almost seem, as one reviews the history of this question, that deep down in the consciousness of all men, Pagan and Christian, theologians and moralists, philosophers and legislators, there was a prompting, but dimly understood, that the exacting of interest amounted to nothing more than taking a tricky advantage of a peculiarity in an innovation in exchange which had as its purpose the facilitation of human service.

A more practical reason, however, existed in the actual consequences of usury. Among the ancients the treatment of debtors was uniformly savage. In Egypt, Greece and Rome, the insolvent debtor became the slave of his creditor, and not only himself but perhaps his minor sons, his unmarried daughters and sisters. The extract at the head of this article from the code of Hammurabi, the oldest known code of laws in the world, shows at what early date, the benevolent and wise rulers found it necessary to protect the unfortunate debtor. Fifteen centuries later the Greek lawmaker Solon, appealed to by a desperately oppressed peasantry, established his celebrated "shaking off of burdens," a law by which the contracts under which the peasants had been enslaved were cancelled and such contracts for the future forbidden. Two centuries later still, a similar process relieved the enslaved tillers of the soil in Rome, except that in default of payment of the principal but not interest, a Roman debtor could be enslaved.

This practice of enslaving the debtor probably explains the form of the prohibition of usury in the Old Testament. "Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother; usury of money, usury of victuals, usury of anything that is lent upon usury. Unto a foreigner thou mayest lend upon usury; but unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury." Here the prohibition is manifestly for the purpose of preventing the enslavement of Hebrews by Hebrews; the foreigner is not so fortunate.

A Pit for the Oppressed

These very early sentiments against usury were probably, as Cliffe Leslie says "inherited from prehistoric times when the members of each community still regarded themselves as kinsmen; when communism in property existed at least in practice and no one who had more than he needed could refuse to share his superfluous wealth with a a fellow tribesman in want." It is necessary also to remember that the utilization of capital, as it is understood today, did not exist at these remote times. Those who borrowed were those who were in need, who required the money or the goods not for the purpose of increasing the production of other goods but to supply the immediate and pressing necessities of life. They borrowed for subsistence not for the economic purpose of production. And those from whom they borrowed either loaned from compassion or to gain thereby, and frequently the latter kind of creditor used unmercifully their great power. "Not only uneducated people," says Prof. Marshall," but the sages of early times, the fathers of the mediaeval church and the English rulers of India in our own time have been inclined to say that money lenders 'traffic in other people's misfortunes, seeking gain through their adversity; under the pretence of compassion they dig a pit for the oppressed.'" (St. Chrysostom.)

A Breed of Barren Metal

It must not be supposed, however, that the philosophers, theologians and legislators based their opposition to usury on sentiment alone. The great minds of the church did of course refer to the authority of the scriptures and especially to the admonition "lend, hoping for nothing again." But to them the scriptural authority was supported by reason. In his politics Aristotle had insisted that money was simply and solely a medium of exchange. "Now money-making as we say, being two fold," he says, "it may be applied to two purposes, the service of the house or retail trade; of which the first is necessary and commendable and the other justly censurable; for it has not its origin in nature, but by it men gain from each other; for usury is most reasonably detested, as it is increasing our fortune by money itself and not employing it for the purpose it was originally intended, namely exchange. And this is the explanation of the name which means the breeding of money. For as offspring resemble their parents, so usury is money bred of money. Whence of all forms of money-making it is most against nature.' This idea appears in The Merchant of Venice:

> "For when did friendship take,
> A breed for barren metal of his friend."

Roman law also distinguished between things which are consumed in their use, such as food—consumptibles—and things not consumed and in which the use could be separated from the thing itself, such as a house. In the case of a loan of the former the lender hands over both ownership and possession; in a loan of the latter only possession is given. Money, was in the class of consumptibles.

Two Prices

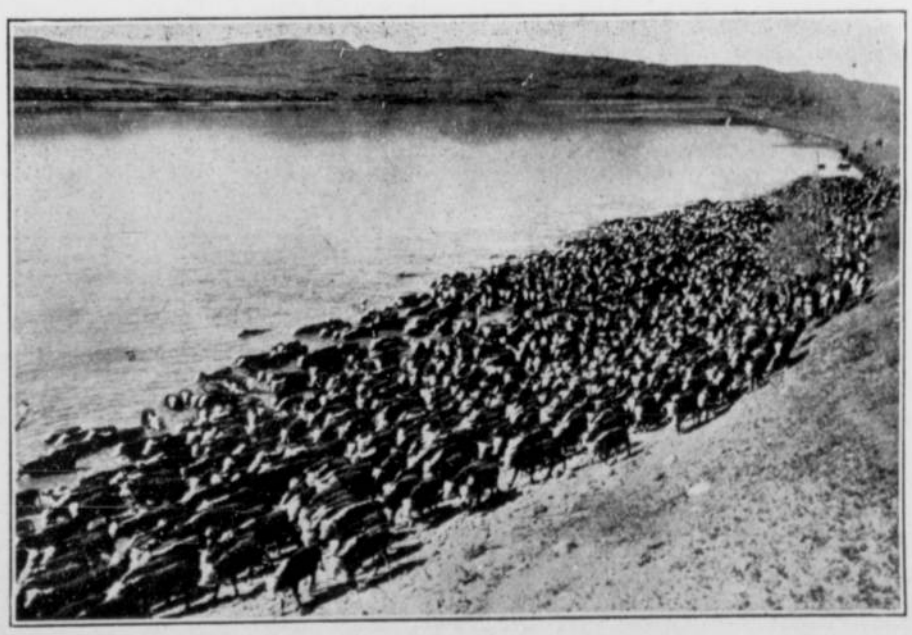
Both of these arguments were used by the theologians and jurists of mediaeval times. St. Thomas Aquinas, one of the greatest of the mediaeval churchmen says, "If a man wanted to sell wine and the use of the wine apart from one another he would either be selling the same thing twice or would be selling what did not exist." That is, the use of the wine could not be separated from the wine itself, and therefore, when the wine was sold the use went with it. So "he would commit an injustice who lent wine or corn seeking for himself two rewards, the restitution of an equal amount of the article and also a payment for its use." Money being in the same category as wine it was unjust to charge for its use because the use was the actual consumption of it.

In a manual for confessors in the middle ages seven evils of usury are mentioned and it is said: "The sixth manner of usury is to lend money to merchants on condition that they shall share in gains but not in losses. . . . And finally the seventh manner is that of those who lend a little to their poor neighbors when they are in need on condition that they shall work for them and get out of them three pennyworth of work for every penny they have lent." In that last sentence there is contained all the tragedy, the misery, the degradation and the gross unrighteousness of the ancient evil of usury and to the extent that economic injustice still exists it still stands as an indictment.

Legislative Restrictions

These arguments, all too briefly given here, were at least effective in preventing an unrestricted exploitation of the poor. In the Rome of Justinian interest was regulated by law. "Persons of illustrious rank," says Gibbon, "were confined to the moderate profit of 4 per cent.; six was pronounced to be the ordinary and legal standard of interest; eight was allowed for the convenience of manufacturers and merchants; twelve was granted to nautical insurance . . . but except in this perilous adventure the practice of exorbitant usury was severely restrained." Interest was prohibited by the English parliament in 1341, following a precedent set at a much earlier time. It was permitted by a law of 1545, and the rate fixed at 10 per cent. The word "interest" is first used in an English statute of 1623, when it is defined to mean lawful increase by way of compensation for the use of money lent. That law made the rate 8 per cent. The Commonwealth parliament made it 6 per cent., and in 1713, it was reduced to 5 per cent.

During this period trade and commerce and industry were developing; economic conditions were changing and ideas were changing with them. It was still maintained, however, that money lent where there could be no increase from the use of it could not exact interest without injustice, and interest was therefore permissible only when by the loan of the money the lender sacrificed or lost an opportunity himself to make a gain. In other words interest was to be a share in the increase which the loan made possible.



Driving a herd of Whitefaces in Southern Alberta

Hands off Business

"No man of ripe years and sound mind," wrote Jeremy Bentham, in 1787, "acting freely and with his eyes open ought to be hindered with a view to his advantage from making such bargain in the way of obtaining money as he thinks fit nor anybody hindered from supplying him upon any terms he thinks proper to accede to." This was the beginning of the doctrine of laissez faire, hands off business and no restraints upon the incentive to make money. The doctrine won out too, and in 1854, all the laws in England restricting the rate of interest were swept from the statute book.

It is right and proper, declared the advocates of "hands off business," to allow a man to follow without restraint the promptings of his self-interest. In the long run the self-interest of individuals will prove to be the interest of the state. It is interesting to compare this doctrine with that of the mediaeval churchmen and philosophers, because it has an important bearing on the present day trend of thought.

Self Interest Wrong

The pursuit of self-interest the men of the middle ages said was a sin. No Christian could live to himself alone; he had duties to God and to his neighbor. Riches were not a gift that a man might use for himself, but a trust which he must exercise according to the Christian faith and the doctrines of the church. A man might not do as he liked with his own; in fact he owned nothing; he was merely the manager of an estate, and one day he would have to give an account of his stewardship. It was wrong and sinful for a man to make money out of the ignorance or the necessities of others. For all goods there was a just price and it was wrong to charge more than that just price. The object of production and trade and commerce was to enable men to enjoy the fruits of the earth and the bounty of God; the man who made exorbitant gains in this work was robbing his fellow men and breaking the laws of God.

"Trade is rendered lawful," declared St. Thomas Aquinas, "when the merchant seeks a moderate gain for the maintenance of his household or for the relief of the indigent; and also when the trade is carried on for the public good in order that the country may be furnished with the necessaries of life and the gain is looked upon not as the object but as the wage of his labor."

The New Economics

That kind of teaching, according to the founder of modern political economy, Adam Smith, was pure affectation. "By pursuing his own interest," he said, the merchant "frequently promotes that of the society more effectually than when he really intends to promote it. I have never known much good done by those who affect to trade for the public good. It is indeed an affectation not very common among merchants and very few words need be employed in dissuading them from it."

There isn't any doubt in the world that the business men of the industrial revolution shoved as far behind them as they could the idea that business was anything else but business. That there were duties as well as rights attached to wealth, that public interest was above self-interest, that concepts of morality applied in the sphere of trade as in other human relations, and that the state might properly protect the weak against the strong were ideas that went out with the old economic regime and for a time the law of competition, governed the new world of machine production and factory life, that "beneficent private war which makes one man strive to climb on the shoulders of another and remain there through the law of the 'survival of the fittest,'" as Sir Henry Maine wrote.

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Co-operative Marketing

A speech by Frank O. Lowden, ex-governor of Illinois, at the second annual meeting of the Chicago Producers' Commission Association

A HALF century or three-quarters of a century ago the farm was really practically a self-supporting home. The expenses of conducting a farm were light compared with the present time. There was little expensive farm machinery. Taxes were negligible, and nearly everything the farm family consumed was produced upon the farm. If we raised wheat we raised it primarily to haul to the mill on a neighboring stream to be ground into flour for the support of the family. If we had a surplus we sold it, of course, for the best price we could obtain. Our own meat was all produced upon the farm. Our clothing largely was produced upon the farm.

Today we have a commercialized agriculture that makes it possible for something like 30 per cent. of the population to sustain all the balance of the population, and, furthermore, it would be difficult if we wanted to retrace our steps, if we went back to the older methods with our smaller production. Famine would ensue.

Now then, I am calling your attention to this great change for this reason, while in the earlier days before agriculture was commercialized, the old simple methods of disposing of the products of the farm may have been adequate. Today, with commercialized agriculture, we have got to adopt commercialized methods of disposing of the products of the farm if we would survive. We have not done that in the past, and while we have been neglectful, in my opinion, of our own interests, all the rest of the world has been moving rapidly towards better, more thorough organization all the while, and one of the results of that better organization in all other industries has been a constant effort to stabilize the prices of their products. That they have attained a large measure of success you will all agree.

That success would have been impossible if they had drifted on, each unit for himself, concerned only with himself.

I recall very well within my own lifetime that when a depression came the prices of all products declined in about the same degree. That does not happen any more, because every other industry is organized for the purpose of stabilizing its products at a price at which they can live. That sort of thing can't go on with American commercialized agriculture indefinitely without ruin coming to the American farm, in my opinion.

Invoke Hoary Old Law

I know that they will tell you there is no use, because they say the law of supply and demand controls the price such as we have received at all times, and that no human agency can have any effect upon the law of supply and demand, and there are a lot of people in America today who don't want this movement to succeed, because it will interfere with their own selfish interests, and they will be very emphatic and frequent in their reference to this law of supply and demand, that you can't affect the prices of these things which are produced upon the farm.

I have been giving a good deal of study to this law of supply and demand, because I don't deny the validity of that law any more than you do. I give full allegiance to it, but I have been enquiring into its operations. I have been wondering whether this law is a perfect thing that comes from out the sky fixing, as by a divine voice, the price of everything produced upon the farm, or whether human agencies intervene in the application of that law, because if human agencies intervene it is very likely that the law is not working perfectly all the time.

For instance, last July, I think it was about the first of July, I sold some hogs on the Chicago market, for which I got $6.90 a hundred. Within two or three weeks, I think it was within two weeks, the price had gone up to something like $9.50 a hundred. There had not been any great world catastrophe during that time. The number of hogs had not increased in any geometric ratio during that two weeks, and yet the price increased something like 35 per cent. in that time, and I made up my mind that the law of supply and demand was not working perfectly as to hogs in Illinois on both those dates.

Example Taken From Corn Crop

The supply which is affected, and therefore which is a factor in the price, is not the three billion bushels of corn, if you have three billion bushels of corn, but it is only that part of the three billions which the farmers offer at any given price. If the corn farmers of the United States were organized as other industries are organized they would see to it that the supply at any low price was so small that it would react upon the price, thereby increasing the price.

Suppose a year ago, in 1923, when there was a good corn crop and when corn was selling below the cost of production, if cost of production was figured in any proper way, suppose the farmers had been organized, county by county and state by state, then federated. They would have only offered what the market would take at a price that at least would have paid them the cost of production.

Now you will say, but what would happen another year? What would have happened last year if they had done that? They would not have been able to sell all their crop in 1923. They might have had a half billion bushels, so far as I know, upon hand at the end of that time, but the farmers of America would have gotten the dollar and dollar and a quarter for that half billion bushels, and how many farmers of America received those higher prices?

In other words, this surplus about which we hear so much, I made up my mind, largely exists in the minds of those whose interests are benefited by depressed prices. We never have had a surplus of any cereal since the time of Pharaoh. We never have been more than a few months from starvation, and then to say that this excess of an insignificant portion of the crop should be permitted to depress prices as it has in the past is to confess our own impotency in the presence of the great problem of marketing our own products.

And so, my friends, if you are going to restore that equality which the economists all agree is the condition of the law of supply and demand working fairly, the farmers have got to organize along these various lines, put themselves upon terms of equality with these great agencies that purchase the products of the farm.

Now I am going to discuss with you a few moments the last report of the government upon the crops of 1924. I don't know whether you saw the statement that was issued a week or two ago or not, but there was a statement which came from the Department of Agriculture in Washington, and which found that the total value of crops, farm crops, in America was three-quarters of a billion dollars more than the year before.

My experience is the experience of every other farmer in the Middle West. Let me tell you that if our prosperity is based upon the failure of the wheat crop abroad, because everybody agrees that that is the main cause for the high price of wheat, and upon the partial failure of the corn crop at home, because everybody agrees that that is the cause for the high price of corn, if that is the basis of this new-found agricultural prosperity, God help the farmers, because that is a mighty poor basis to build the future upon in any great industry.

Then I began to analyze these figures, three-quarters of a billion dollars more than the year before. The most substantial item in that was this, that the corn crop of 1924 was worth $200,000,000 more than it was in 1923. In other words, three billion bushels of corn in 1923 was worth $200,000,000 less than two billion four hundred million bushels of corn were worth last year. Now, just stop and think for a moment what would happen in any other industry in America if that were possible. Does any one say that corn is not a good thing to have in abundance, not only for our own people, but for the world, and yet under this system of marketing, which some of our friends say is the acme of perfection, a big crop of a vital necessity of our civilization is worth less in the market than a small one.

Corn Up; Butter Down

Two hundred million of that three-quarters of a billion was assigned to this cold, wet summer we had out here in the corn belt, and then that two hundred million did not give me much comfort. I raised a lot of corn on my own farm out here, but I don't sell any, and I feed a very large part of my corn in the form of silage to my cows, and dairy products are worth 20 per cent. less than they were a year ago.

Let me tell you how that came about. This cold, wet summer, which ruined the corn crop was particularly favorable to meadows and pastures, as you gentlemen all know, and they account for this lower price by saying that there was an over-production of milk due to this cold, wet summer.

I met Dr. Larson, who is chief of the Bureau of Dairying in Washington, a very able man, a youngish man—some of you may know him, and I got to talking with him about the low price of dairy products. He felt a good deal depressed, because he knew what a hardship it was working upon the dairy interests. He said to me that we produced last year about a hundred million pounds more of butter than we did the year before; that was an increase of about 5 per cent. But we have consumed fifty million pounds more at home than we did last year, and so the real surplus, as compared with the year before, is about fifty million pounds, or 2½ per cent.

Butter this year is selling from 20 to 25 per cent. less than it did last year. You have this situation, therefore, that an increase at the outside of 5 per cent., really 2½ per cent., in the amount of butter depressed the price of all dairy products 20 or 25 per cent.

Now, the dairy products in America the year before amounted to two and a half billion dollars on the farm, exceeding the total value of the corn crop or the cotton crop or any other single industry. Twenty per cent. of that is five hundred million dollars, which the dairy farmers of America lost last year because of this fifty million pounds excess of butter. If the farmers of America could have bought this fifty million pounds of butter and taken it out to sea and deposited it in the locker of David Jones, they would have been four hundred and fifty million dollars better off.

Do you mean to tell me that the present system of marketing farm products is sound when that sort of paradox can happen? The world needs all these products. There has never been too much food for human mouths. Then to penalize the dairy farmers of America a half million dollars for producing 5 per cent. more of this very essential product than they did the year before.

Likewise With Cotton

I am raising cotton. Last summeer the government reported at one time that they would have twelve million four hundred thousand bales of cotton—and the price was 30 cents a pound, based upon that estimate. Two weeks later another estimate came out. In the meantime there had been these rains I am talking about in Texas, which raises more cotton than any other two states, and improved their crop and raised the twelve million to thirteen million bales, and the price dropped to 24 cents. That was an increase of less than 5 per cent., and yet there was not a newspaper in America or in the civilized world that had not written reams upon the danger of a cotton famine this very year. I figured it out. I found that although the world was everywhere crying for cotton to clothe the naked, that this rain which had increased the yield by four hundred thousand bales, or six hundred thousand bales, had reduced the total value of the crop by three hundred million dollars. So I don't know whether this rain is a good thing or not. I don't know now, and under the present system I won't know for six or eight months afterwards. Under the present system I don't know whether when, in the midst of a parched and hot and dusty summer, when the rain descends upon the thirsty earth, I don't know whether I should thank the Almighty for the rain or whether a week earlier I should have prayed for a continuance of the drought. Nobody can tell under this present system of marketing, and it will continue so in the presence of these highly-organized forces which rule the modern world until agriculture is settled and organized along every line.

Suppose the cottongrowers of the South had been organized. They are making real headway towards organization. Suppose, instead of having 10 or 12 per cent., they had 50 per cent. of the cotton of the South. When this great depression came what would

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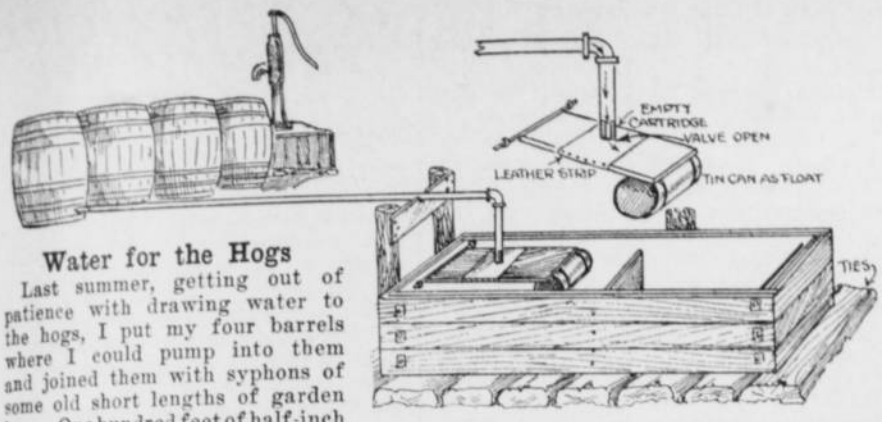
A herd of pure-bred Ayrshires at pasture



Water for the Hogs

Last summer, getting out of patience with drawing water to the hogs, I put my four barrels where I could pump into them and joined them with syphons of some old short lengths of garden hose. One hundred feet of half-inch black pipe reached the hog-lot fence. The two six-inch lengths of half-inch pipe from an old hog-waterer that was always giving trouble provided a short length to screw into a three-quarter-inch hole near the bottom of one of the supply barrels, and a short vertical L at the waterer end. A box 24 inches by six inches by six inches, divided midway within an inch of the bottom, was placed through the fence. Inside at this point a platform of old ties was laid and staked in place, and the box firmly fastened to the first one. A thin board, three inches by 8 inches, had an empty slip-top molasses can wired to the underside at one end, while a No. 9 wire, five inches long, was fastened across the other, the extending ends passing through staples into the inside end of the box, allowing the board to swing easily. A bit of soft leather tacked across the board where the L rests, furnished a valve seat. I plugged the L pipe end with wood, bored out a hole and drove in a 30-30 shell with a 9/32-inch hole in the bottom. This made a close joint when the float brought the leather up.

A watertight box is easily made of inch stuff by doubling the bottom and ends. Put the first bottom between the sides and the ends next likewise. Then put a second end on covering the ends of the sides and bottom, and finally a second bottom under the whole. Thus no two cracks meet. A little wet chop or mud will soon stop all leaks. A bit of strap iron at the corners will keep it from working apart. At the box, the pipe runs over a notched board between a couple of stakes. A tap more or less brings them to the proper height.

A platform is essential to keep the hogs from rooting, and the float end of the box should be protected from stray stock. This rig cost me $10 for the one hundred feet of half-inch pipe. Many places would have scrap enough around to contrive the whole thing from. It takes all the trouble out of watering the pigs, cuts out that chore altogether for all that is needed is to see that the supply tank has water in when pumping for house or other stock. —R. L., Lacombe, Alta.

Cheaper Potato Planter

Mr. Moscrips' sleigh potato planter in The Guide, February 11, looks as though it would work fine—but here is a simpler one. It has the virtue as well of combining preparation of the ground and planting. An "old tin pants' leg" as I call mine, hung down into the furrow from the gang plow is the whole thing. My experimental one was built up from a discarded section of thresher grain pipe, a foot long, rivetted on to a bottomless milk can. A coal hod, also bottomless, made a funnel top that was easy to hit. At the bottom of the leg, a T cut was made

behind and the sides opened out; the front was pinched together and folded up. A bale wire top and bottom furnished the suspension.

With a two-bottom gang starting around a back furrow the tube is hung behind the right hand beam and well to the bottom of the furrow. One round gives two rows. Then plow a round without dropping and next round swing the tube into the open furrow and hitch behind the furrow wheel standard. (On a three-bottom plow no change is needed).

An apple box holds the feed which is easier to handle if cut pretty fine. The dropper sits on the seat. It is a pretty smart job to drop and drive too. I did at first, but only planted on one side of the land, the uphill way of the piece. A driver is a big help as it takes two hands to drop. Originally I planted on ground that was to be fallow, but plowing out the potatoes turns up weeds so that is not a good plan.

Long rows are to be preferred. They are handier to plant, cultivate and dig. A few misses are of little consequence when it is so easy to put them in. Counting helps time the dropping. I get about a thousand sets to a half-mile. This brings them about 30 inches apart in three-and-a-half-foot rows.

If one were going to plant a great many potatoes a hopper and table set on the plow frame might be worth while. I have put in two or three acres each year for four years with the above without any trouble. If you drag a harrow, when your patch is plowed you are done. This rig is so simple you can fix it up the day you want to plant.—R. L., Lacombe.

How He Handled Fallow

In 1923 I had 20 acres I intended seeding to corn and oats in rows. I could only secure one and a half bushels of corn seed, so had to make it go as far as I could.

I mixed seven bushels of oats with the one and a half bushels of corn, and left three runs open in the seeder and plugged up enough to make three feet space, that left one and a half feet sowed and three feet to cultivate. I only had enough seed to sow ten acres so had to leave the rest for a bare summerfallow, which I kept black.

I seeded the mixture and cultivated it three times during the summer. The oats grew almost as high as the corn, and I had no trouble cutting it with an ordinary binder. I had about 12 tons of good feed off it.

Last year I seeded the 20 acres to barley. I had 35 bushels to the acre, or 700 bushels off the 20 acres. I did not thresh the summerfallow and corn ground separately, but I think I would be safe in saying I had 500 bushels off the 10 acres of corn ground, and 200 bushels off the 10 acres of summerfallow. Now, I don't understand this myself, because there was a heavy growth in the rows I seeded to corn and oats, but no thistle of any kind. I kept the summerfallow clean of weeds, but I think the stubble held the snow, and the summerfallow blew bare, accounting for the difference in the crop yield.

Last year I seeded 40 acres of oats the same way as I seeded the mixture above. I had 40 loads of good oat sheaves. I cut them fairly green so as none would shell, as I intend seeding to wheat in 1925.

This year I intend seeding two rows two feet apart, which will give better weed control and be easier cultivated, as I had to get an extension put on my corn cultivator to cut the full three feet.

If your field is fairly clean, I think a substitute like above is just as good as bare summerfallow, but if your field is bad with any noxious weeds, they will

Color is highly important in both inside and outside painting. Painting to protect property gives the opportunity of creating beauty, which adds to value

In all communities colors on adjoining places should be considered A house between two brightly colored ones may adopt a neutral shade Light colors become a home set well back among trees and shrubs.

Strong, warm colors with slight contrast between body trim and roof tints make a house seem bigger, while darker or medium shades show to advantage on larger houses.

A painter or dealer can explain many ways to get fine effects and to bring out the best points in every home Then again, paint manufacturers will gladly supply color information

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always come in the rows. The biggest drawback I see with the rows is the cutting, you can't cut across the ends as the cultivator leaves it too rough, that means I had to split my field three times and lose a lot of time, but I think I will be repaid in 1925.

I had five acres of corn in 1924. One row three feet apart and kept it well cultivated. It grew too rank to cut with the grain binder so had to secure a corn binder.

I feed the cattle two sheaves each every day, and the horses one sheaf each a day, which takes 50 sheaves for my stock, and I will not feed near all the corn off the five acres. I think a good sheaf of corn is worth a gallon of chop, which is some item at the present price of grain.

All the corn growers claim 1924 was a very poor year for corn, but I had as good a crop of fodder corn as I ever had, and corn on the cobs almost matured.—W. E. Ferris, Cypress River, Man.

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Goodyear means Good Wear

GOODYEAR
MADE IN CANADA

Shorthorn Notes

The committee appointed to decide on the merits of the different letters offering the best suggestions for the advancement of Shorthorn interests in Manitoba, awarded first prize to James Adamson, Gladstone, and second to James H. Stevenson, Woodnorth. While the matter was not discussed with the others, Mr. Stevenson suggested that the club keep his prize money to be used for other purposes, which will, of course, be much appreciated.

Recently in conversation with R. J. Moffatt, Elgin, he told me that three herds of Shorthorns belonging to Moffatt & Son, D. G. Ross and J. H. Douglas, comprising in all 70 head, tested by the Dominion Health of Animals Branch, without a single re-actor.

Charles Harlton reports having received, from the E. P. Ranch, the young Crocus bull, by King of the Fairies, and is very much pleased with him. Climsland Crocus, mother of this young bull, has in ten months produced aver 10,000 pounds of milk, with tests running from 4.2 to 5.2. Mr. Harlton also reports that the cow that won the Shorthorn milking competition at Regina last summer has produced 9,000 pounds of milk in nine months and is still going strong.—J. B. D.

The Farmer's Cow

Agricultural conditions in Western Canada demands that more attention be paid to mixed farming. The time has come when we must change from the one-crop system. This change must come systematically step by step to avoid as many errors as possible and even now some have taken the first step.

There are many lines of farming which might be followed with success. As we know grain growing will still continue to be our main cash crop, we must choose a system of mixed farming which will fit in well with the grain growing. Dairying is one line which will work well along with grain as the animals can turn the green crops, (which supplant summerfallow) and the coarse grains into cash. This cash is available almost every day of the year and is much better than having the fruits of a whole year's labor in one cheque, as is the case when grain alone is relied upon.

In branching out one of the questions often asked is: "What breed of animal should I purchase. In answer to this I would say, if you have already some native, or grade cattle of no particular breeding but just fair milking cows, get an Ayrshire bull from heavy producing ancestry. Ayrshires cross well with grade cattle, especially Shorthorn grades. Some wonderfully good dairy cows are the result of this cross. They have the size of the Shorthorn and to a large extent the economical production of milk that the Ayrshire is famed for. A number of Ayrshire bulls scattered through our prairie provinces and mated to the grade Shorthorn cows would in a few years give our western farmers a lot of dairy cows of which they need not be ashamed and cows that would be revenue producers as well.

For those who think this method too slow, the best way would be to purchase a few pure-bred Ayrshire cows or heifers. Pure-bred Ayrshires are gaining in popularity all through the West. The question might be asked: "Why?" Because they are the most economical producers of dairy products. The Ayrshire will produce more for a given amount of feed than any other breed. Just let us look for a minute at what she has accomplished at the London Dairy Show the last two years. In 1923, their first appearance at this show, they won two challenge cups over all breeds. In 1924, the Ayrshires won three challenge cups and two gold medals over all breeds, and stood reserve to the Friesians for two other cups given for the largest producers of milk. This shows that when total solids are taken into account and not only quantity, the Ayrshire stands supreme. In the above contests there were eight different dairy breeds in competition.—Wm. Brown, Deloraine, Man.

RECOVER QUICK FROM GRIPPE OR FLU!

After a spell of Grippe or flu, when your system is all run down and your legs are so weak they can hardly hold up your body, the best thing you can do to get back your health and strength quick, is to start right in taking Tanlac.

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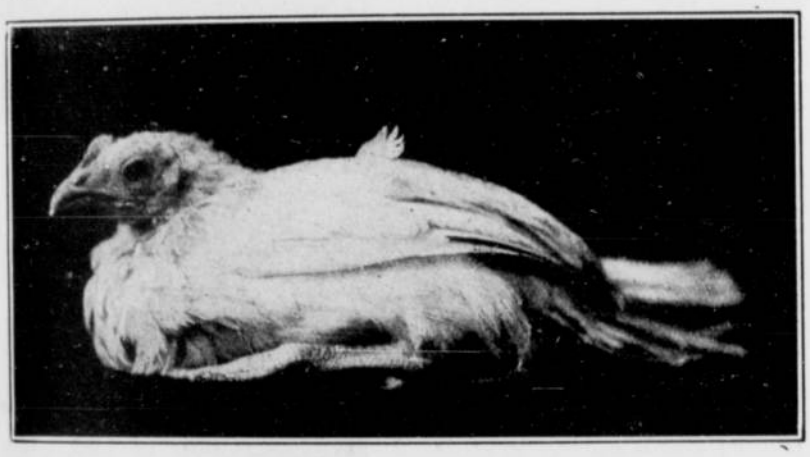
For Vigorous Chicks

Science makes great strides in poultry feeding—Discovers nutritional value of sunlight

THE study of the nutritional requirements of growing chicks has made very rapid progress during the last half-dozen years. As a result mortality rates of 25 to 50 per cent. in brooder-raised chicks are much less common than they were 10 years ago, and now death rates of less than 10 per cent. are quite common even where chicks are hatched early and kept indoors for six weeks or more. No one will venture to say that we have found out all there is to know about feeding chicks. (There is still that 10 per cent. to account for!) Nevertheless anyone acquainted with chick requirements so far as they are known today, ought to be able to raise chicks successfully by artificial methods.

Losses in chicks brooded by hens are not usually severe. The hen will see that the chicks pick up enough grit, insects, grass and other items to supply their various needs, and unless such chicks are closely confined there should be little trouble from nutritional disease. However, an increasing number of farmers are using brooders and raising flocks of a hundred or more chicks together. It is here that the losses are heaviest.



This chick's leg weakness could have been prevented by supplying lime and egg yolk, cod liver oil or direct sunlight in its ration

Let us consider what a good chick ration requires for best growth.

First of all it must have carbohydrates for heat and energy. All our cereal grains contain carbohydrates in abundance, and no chick ration is ever deficient on that score.

Need Flesh Builders

Next in importance comes the protein required for growth. Few animals grow faster than chicks. For the first six weeks normal chicks will double their weight every two weeks. If a calf grew at the same rate as a healthy chick, it would weigh almost a ton when 12 weeks old. When we consider that this growth can be made only by supplying protein, the tremendous importance of the latter in the diet is evident. Ideas of protein requirements have changed somewhat in recent years, and now it is considered that the necessary factor for growth is not simply a quantity of protein, but a proper balance and sufficient quantity of the 20 known amino acids so far identified as constitutents of various proteins. Such a balance can best be obtained from milk (skimmed, whole or butter-milk), which contains every known amino acid. A detailed discussion of various proteins is not in order here and from such a survey we could decide on no better source of protein for growing chicks than milk.

Mineral salts are also required by the chick. Phosphorus and calcium are essential for formation of bone and for muscle development. Common salt is necessary. The chlorine in it helps in digestion and the sodium part is necessary for proper heart action. It is not definitely known as yet just what other mineral salts are required, but it is probable that iron, potassium, magnesium and silicon are equally essential. These last are present in the other feeds in sufficient amount. Calcium, phosphorus and sodium chloride (common salt) must be supplied.

Now we come to the all important question of vitamins. From some advertisements the poultryman might conclude that a teaspoonful of vitamins would cure all ills no matter what particular kind of vitamins (in convenient capsules, tablets or tin cans) he invested in.

To date science knows five vitamins. Of these, three, and possibly a fourth, are necessary for chicks.

Vitamins Explained Simply

Fat soluble, Vitamin A, is necessary for growth. In its absence a diseased condition of the eyes and a conditional resembling roup, in addition to stunted growth, are the result. It is common in whole milk, green feeds, egg yolk, yellow corn, cod liver oil, liver, kidney and other places. From this list one can easily pick a suitable source of Vitamin A.

Water soluble, Vitamin B, is also necessary. Lack of it results in a deranged condition of the nerves called polyneuritis. It is present in wheat middlings, skimmed-milk, green foods, yeast, tomatoes and other sources. Most whole grains contain enough of Vitamin B to meet the chick's requirements.

Vitamin C which prevents scurvy in humans has so far not been proven necessary for poultry.

Vitamin D is of more recent discovery. Its specific action is to make the calcium and phosphorus available for bone formation. Lack of it results in the condition of rickets in humans, and in chicks leg weakness. It is found in green feed to a certain extent, but is abundant in egg yolk and in cod liver oil. Curiously enough its equivalent is present in direct sunlight, but not in sunlight after it has come through glass.

Vitamin E is the latest of the list. It is necessary for the normal development of embryos in rats, but so far its requirement by poultry has not been demonstrated. It is particularly plentiful in lettuce leaves and wheat germ, and is present in most grains.

The Wisconsin Ration

Such are a growing chick's requirements. How can we best put them together in one ration? The University of Wisconsin does it as follows:

Yellow corn (ground) 80 parts (by weight).

Wheat middlings 20 parts (by weight).

Chick grit (lime), five parts.

Bone meal, five parts.

Common salt, one part.

Skim-milk—constant supply.

Sunshine.

This ration last year brought the whole season's hatch of 6,000 chicks through with only 8 per cent. loss.

Yellow corn is not quite so common in Western Canada as in Wisconsin, and could be substituted for here by oatmeal up to one-third of the ration. If yellow corn, or yellow cornmeal is not available the requirement of Vitamin A (and incidentally D also) can be made up by supplying one egg per day to 30 chicks. This is best done

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Kellogg makes the farmers' corn into crisp, golden flakes that have never been equaled for marvelous flavor. The year's crop of a 485-acre farm is necessary every day to satisfy the demand. Served with milk or cream and your favorite fruit, each delicious, golden-toasted flake has a flavor-thrill for all. Try it for breakfast! For sale at all grocers. Served in leading hotels and restaurants.

Oven-fresh ALWAYS
Kellogg's exclusive inner-sealed waxtite wrapper keeps Kellogg's Corn Flakes toasty-crisp.

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CORN FLAKES

We challenge the World!
Compare the flavor of Kellogg's Corn Flakes with any ready-to-eat cereal and you'll appreciate why Kellogg's outsells all others.

CREAM

YOUR CONFIDENCE WAS NOT MISPLACED

This farmers' company showed a large increase in production for the year ending Dec. 31, 1924. In the reorganization which took place last year we appealed to farmers everywhere to give us a chance—and they responded. Our thanks are due to every shipper of **Cream, Poultry, Dairy Butter and Eggs.**

It pays to ship all your Farm Produce through one Central Selling Organization

Join the ever-increasing crowd of satisfied shippers by tagging your next two or three cans for your nearest Co-operative Creamery—you'll never regret it—and ship your **Eggs, Dairy Butter** and **Poultry** to a Co-operative Storage plant at

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by making an egg-nog and moistening the mash with it.

One must be careful that the chick grit obtained is either good limestone or oyster shell. Quartz is sometimes sold as chick grit, but has little or no food value.

In the April O.A.C. Review, Miss J. C. Graham reports that the ration in use this year at the Ontario Agricultural College gives good results, there being a loss of only 10 per cent. in February-hatched chicks.

It is as follows: Cornmeal, middlings, and oat flour, equal parts by weight, moistened at alternate feeds with cod liver oil (up to 2 per cent.), raw eggs, canned tomatoes and milk. Water (lukewarm) is supplied for the first five days, followed by milk in constant supply. Grit and shell are given daily and more minerals are obtained from clover chaff used as litter. This mash is fed six times a day at first, reduced to four feeds daily at the end of five days, and by gradual change the chicks are fed mostly from dry mash hoppers at the end of three weeks. At that time they get three feeds per day, green feed and what they wish from the dry mash hoppers.

It is not desirable to lay down a hard and fast ration for every poultryman to follow. Many other rations could be built up similar to these two quoted, which would give as good results. The main thing is to remember the nutritional requirements—carbohydrates, proteins, calcium, bonemeal, salt, Vitamins A. B and D, and then make sure each is in the ration.

One must avoid the mistake of trying to raise the chicks on vitamins and minerals alone. Carbohydrates and protein are the big items; the rest are essential accessories. So far as is known at present an excess of vitamins gives no better results than the minimum requirement. More than 1 per cent. of salt in a ration for chicks is likely to do more harm than good. Five per cent. of bonemeal meets the phosphorus demand, while 5 to 10 per cent. of limestone grit may be used, depending on the calcium content. Of oyster shell, if used as a source of calcium, 5 per cent. is plenty.

Nor must one imagine that supplying vitamins is a complicated process. Middlings and milk supply, plenty of Vitamin B, one egg per day to 30 chicks (after they are 10 days old), supplies plenty of Vitamins A and D. After the chicks get outside, sunlight and green feed will keep pace with the increased demand as the chicks get bigger.

Carrying Capacity of Pipes

A farm reader asks the following question: "I have been told that a four-inch pipe will carry three times as much water as a two-inch one. Can you explain what the relative carrying capacities are?"

Answered by I. W. Dickerson.

At first thought, one would conclude that a four-inch pipe would carry four times as much water as a two-inch one, since the area is four times that of the smaller one. In practice, however, the four-inch pipe will carry from five to five and a half times as much as the smaller pipe, depending on length of pipe, pressure, kind of pipe, amount of fall and so on. One reason for this is because a pipe will never run quite full, even with a strong pressure behind it, and this loss and the loss due to friction is greater in proportion in the small than in the large pipe.

Cleaning Emery Wheels

The glaze of dirt and iron which often collects on the surface of an emery wheel can best be removed by dressing the wheel a little, rather than by trying to remove it by gasoline or other cleaning materials. This is usually done by holding against the revolving stone one of the rotating cleaners or facers sold for that purpose. A very good substitute for such a facer is one made by holding the end of a piece of pipe against the stone, turning the pipe and at the same time moving it slowly back and forth across the face. If the stone is true, only a very light facing will be needed to remove the glass.—I. W. D.

WRIGLEY'S

"after every meal"

Parents:- encourage the children to care for their teeth!

Give them Wrigley's. It removes food particles from the teeth. Strengthens the gums. Combats acid mouth.

Refreshing and beneficial!

Because it SAVES All the GRAIN

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the story of the 4 Threshermen

The story of the Four Threshermen, the Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, the Steel Winged Beater, and the Beating Shakers, is told in our new book, "How a Good Thresher is Built," that is yours for a cent.

You send us nothing, spend the cent for a post card and mail it to us. We send you the book.

It not only tells you how the Four Threshermen will save all your grain crop, but also how a new method of building enables us to place the new Nichols & Shepard Thresher on the market at a price that puts it within the reach of thousands of farmers.

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News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

Alberta

Doubled Membership

"Willow Hollow local entertained their ladies to an oyster supper recently," writes E. C. Morgan, secretary. "The tables were tastefully decorated with cut flowers. Fifty plates were laid, and refilled as often as found empty." E. Callihan acted as toastmaster, and short addresses were given by Mrs. Wm. Gibb, Jos. Storrow, Mrs. Hoffman, F. Sedgwick, W. Morgan, E. E. Malcolm, Wm. Gibb and E. C. Morgan. The remainder of the time was spent at court whist and dancing, and during the evening the membership of the local was doubled.

Calgary U.F.W.A. Invite Visitors

The annual reports and addresses presented at the annual convention are being studied by Calgary U.F.W.A. local at their regular meetings. Farm women visiting Calgary are invited to attend these meetings, which are held on the second Monday of each month, at the members' homes. The secretary is Mrs. M. L. Sibbald, 133 11th Ave., N.W. At the last meeting it was reported that 11 sick women had been visited, some more than once, and a nice home had been found for a young farm girl attending school in the city.

Membership Drive in Vegreville

A membership drive is now in progress in Vegreville Federal Constituency. The president of the constituency association, H. O. Braden, has offered a box of cigars to the U.F.A. local securing the largest percentage of members, and a box of chocolates to the U.F.W.A. local with the best showing.

A recent meeting of the executive of the constituency association unanimously passed a resolution expressing confidence in the Greenfield administration and in the U.F.A. federal members.

Half tons of sugar, coal oil by the barrel, formalin, lumber, fence posts, and car loads of coal are bought co-operatively by the members of Ardenville local, who find that they can make worth-while savings in this way.

Fifty couples, in interesting and novel costumes, attended the masquerade dance given by the Beddington U.F.W.A. local recently. Calgary local and the U.F.A. Central office were represented.

A play put on by Renfrew U.F.W.A. local in the community hall, was greatly enjoyed by a crowded audience.

The Ethics of Interest

Continued from Page 7

"The economic science of this period," says Prof. Foxwell, "was distinctly unmoral inasmuch as it claimed that economic action was subject to a mechanical system of law of a positive character, independent of and superior to any laws of the moral world. With the old school the worst scandals were calmly referred to 'demand and supply' as though such a reference were final." The blessed law of supply and demand is still invoked by those who make no concessions to humanism except by compulsion and who vainly imagine that the so-called laws of the economists are as fixed in the nature of things as the law of gravitation and are as absolute in truth as that two and two make four.

Modern Doctrine of Interest

Fortunately for humanity even in the period when the doctrine of "hands off business," seemed dominant there were brave souls who put right before rights, and life before wealth. Frederick Maurice dreaded "that horrible catastrophe of a Manchester ascendancy," which he believed "would be fatal to intellect, morality and freedom." Kingsley and Carlyle, more vehemently echoed his sentiments, and the stirring masses listened eagerly to those who were laying the foundations of the labor movement.

And where is modern political economy on the question of interest? In this as in a lot of other questions of economics there are as many opinions as there are economists. It is the price of the productive services of capital, says one school. It is the price paid for the use of productive capital, says another school. Yet another school holds it is the payment made for abstaining from the unproductive use of wealth. (Imagine the self-sacrificing abstemious lives of modern financiers!) Interest, asserts another and a growing school, is exploitation of labor which produces all wealth. The latest doctrine is that interest is the difference between present and future values, that is, if interest be 8 per cent., it means that $108 a year hence is of the same value as $100 today. "The interest problem," declares the propounder of this explanation, "in its last resort is a problem of value."

But in 1847, John Stuart Mill, had written: "Happily there is nothing in the laws of value which remains for the present or any future writer to clear up; the theory of the subject is complete." Alas for the omniscience of economists! "The opinion," writes another learned economist, "that the doctrine of value is, as it were, the sure stronghold of certain truth, lifting economics as an exact science above the changing rules of human conduct, and making a clear distinction between

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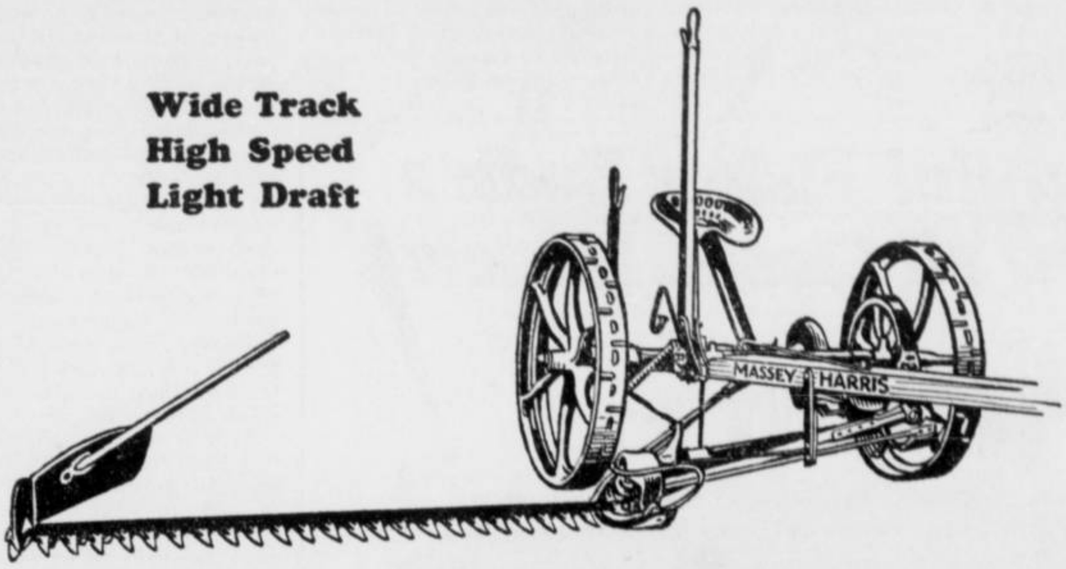

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economics and ethics, is simply a huge mistake.''

And there we are: outside of the ethics of the question it does not matter which one of the schools one follow; there is not any certainty about any of them. Through all the definitions, however, there runs a connecting thread; they all agree in that interest must come out of some increased production as the result of the borrowed money. That is the essential and vital difference between the use of borrowed money today and in the middle and more remote ages. Priests, philosophers, moralists and legislators in the past denounced usury, because it inevitably reduced the subsistence of the borrower and led to his degradation. Interest today is supported because in its economic sense it means a share in an addition to the wealth of the world made possible by the use of loaned money.

Farmers and Interest

What then has to be said, in these modern times, when no increase follows from the use of borrowed money? What about when through destruction of his crops a farmer is unable to pay? ''On the whole,'' says the American economist, Francis Walker, ''I do not think that the question of the effect of usury laws in a mainly agricultural community in modern times is quite so simple as most writers have treated it as being,'' and he goes on to urge a legal rate of interest for farmers.

In the sense that interest is what might be called a natural growth of capital it has to be taken as a simple economic fact to be dealt with according to one's political and social philosophy and the revived controversy on the function of money and credit, indicates to what extent interest is only one of the particular results of the economic organization within the state. Where interest becomes in the main a payment for the means of subsistence it become properly a question for the state and the moralist for it cannot be paid without a progressive degradation of the paying class. Except for a brief period in history the debts of agriculturists have been incurred in securing means of subsistence and in agriculture it is not true that increased additions of capital always bring increased production. The year's work of a farmer can be destroyed in a few minutes. Because of this risk there always has been a great difference between the financing of manufacturing industry, and agriculture, and the farmer has always had to pay a rate of interest that included much that was sheer exploitation.

That is why it becomes necessary to fall back on the state for a just plan for the furnishing of credit to the farmer. It is not that he ought to have more credit, but that for the public good he ought to be able to get credit in which there is eliminated the risk because of the precariousness of the business. This can only be accomplished by basing agricultural credit on the widest possible basis, and that basis is the nation itself. That is the great justification for a rural credit system backed by the resources of the state.

Promised Twenty-One-Year Leases

Restoration of the 21 years' grazing lease on Dominion lands, together with other concessions calculated to alleviate difficulties confronting ranchers in Saskatchewan, has been achieved following personal negotiations just completed by Ole Olafson, Mortlach, and R. A. Wright, Drinkwater, of the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association.

The stock growers' representatives have succeeded in securing the co-operation of the Dominion and provincial governments to grant concessions which they believe will put ranching in this province on a permanent basis.

The Dominion government had laid down a policy of not renewing grazing leases unless the grazing fees had been paid. In a number of cases even good ranchers were behind in their payment of grazing fees.

Following personal representations made to the Dominion government at Ottawa, by Mr. Olafson and Mr. Wright, the federal authorities agreed to spread the repayment of grazing fee arrears over a period of six years and also to renew grazing leases for a period of 21 years, providing the provincial government would agree to spread payment of tax arrears in such cases over a period of six years.

Hon. C. M. Hamilton, minister of agriculture, has agreed that where the Dominion government is willing to issue a new lease for 21 years and extend the time for payment of arrears of grazing fees over six years, the provincial authorities will treat arrears of taxes in the same way.

Cattle Pool Committee Sittings

Sittings of the investigational committee enquiring into the feasibility of a cattle pool for Saskatchewan, will open at Davidson, Saturday, May 23.

The committee, comprised of Hon. George Langley (chairman); Edward Evans, Moose Jaw; R. A. Wright, Drinkwater, nad W. Waldron, Regina (secretary), plan to visit the north-east section of the province first, and then the north-west, and afterwards visit Alberta points, returning home via Maple Creek and Moose Jaw.

Secretaries of farm organizations within a 50-mile radius of the points at which the committee will sit, will be notified in ample time to enable representatives of their organizations to attend the meetings.

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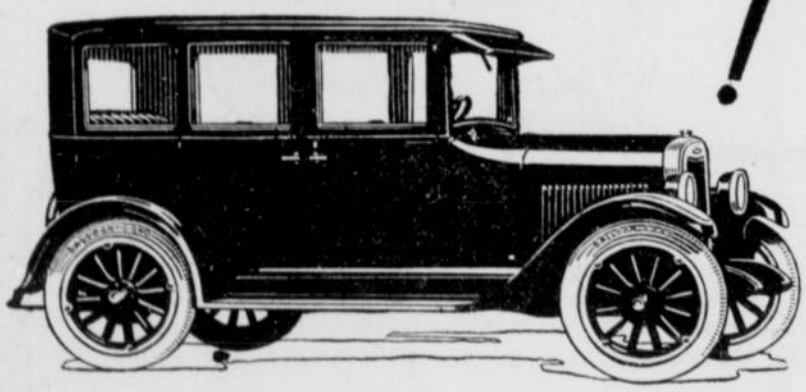

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The Blind Man's Eyes

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

(Continued from Last Week)

What Has Happened So Far

Gabriel Warden, capitalist, railroad director, owner of mines and timber lands, was murdered while driving in his own car with an unknown man who made his escape before Warden's death was discovered. Just previous to this Warden had intimated to his wife that he was expecting a call from a young man who he might feel called upon to help, as he had been deeply wronged by some of his (Warden's) friends.

* * *

Bob Connery, special conductor for the Coast Division, received an order from his chief, H. R. Jarvis, to take charge of No. 5, the Eastern Express, running out of Seattle, to run it an hour late, and to obey any orders that might be given to him by a man who carried a note from Jarvis. Connery found among his passengers an elderly man, Dorne; his daughter, Harriet, and his secretary, Avery. Dorne carried a card from Jarvis. There was a young man, Eaton, whom Connery at first mistook for the important personage for whom the train was being held. Harriet Dorne, for some reason or other, displayed a very evident interest in Eaton, and so managed it that she was introduced to him. During the night the train became snowbound. Eaton took a wire addressed to Lawrence Hillward, written in code, telling him that he was being followed, and to leave the train. In the morning Connery found that Dorne had been dealt a heavy blow on his head while asleep in his berth—sometime between midnight and five o'clock in the morning, was the opinion of a doctor on the train. During the enquiry following it developed that Dorne was in reality Basil Santoine, a blind lawyer, who had won national fame because of the great strength of his personality and mind. He had figured in many trials concerning the affairs of powerful men.

CHAPTER VIII

Suspicion Fastens on Eaton

As he entered his own car, Eaton halted: that part of the train had taken on its usual look and manner, or as near so, it seemed, as the stoppage in the snow left possible. Knowing what he did, Eaton stared at first with astonishment; and the irrational thought came to him that the people before him were acting. Then he realized that they were almost as usual because they did not know what had happened; the fact that Basil Santoine had been attacked—or that he was on the train—still had been carefully kept secret by the spreading of some other explanation of the trouble in the car behind. So now, in their section, Amy and Constance were reading and knitting; their parents had immersed themselves in double solitaire; the Englishman looked out the window at the snow with no different expression than that with which he would have surveyed a landscape they might have been passing. Sinclair's section, of course, remained empty; and a porter came and transferred the surgeon's handbag and overcoat to the car behind in which he was caring for Santoine.

Eaton found his car better filled than it had been before, for the people shifted from the car behind had been scattered through the train. He felt a hand on his arm as he started to go to his seat, and turned and faced Connery.

"If you must say anything, say it was appendicitis," the conductor warned when he had brought Eaton back to the vestibule. "Mr. Dorne—if a name is given, it is that—was suddenly seized with a recurrence of an attack of appendicitis from which he had been suffering. An immediate operation was required to save him; that was what Dr. Sinclair did."

Eaton reaffirmed his agreement to give no information. He learned by the conversation of the passengers that Connery's version of what had happened had been easily received; some one, they said, had been taken suddenly and seriously ill upon the train. Their speculation, after some argument, had pitched on the right person; it was the tall, distinguished-looking man in the last car who wore glasses. At noon, food was carried into the Santoine car.

Keeping himself to his section, Eaton watched the car and outside the window for signs of what investigation Connery and Avery were making. What already was known had made it perfectly clear that whoever had attacked Santoine must still be upon the train; for no one could have escaped through the snow. No one could now escape. Avery and Connery and whoever else was making investigation with them evidently were not letting anyone know that an investigation was being made. A number of times Eaton saw Connery and the Pullman conductor pass through the aisles. Eaton went to lunch; on his way back from the diner, he saw the conductors with papers in their hands questioning a passenger. They evidently were starting systematically through the cars, examining each person; they were making the plea of necessity of a report to the railroad offices of names and addresses of all held up by the stoppage of the train. As Eaton halted at his section, the two conductors finished with the man from the rear who had been installed in section one, and they crossed to the Englishman opposite. Eaton heard them explain the need of making a report and heard the Englishman's answer, with his name, his address and particulars as to who he was, where he was coming from and whither he was going.

Eaton started on toward the rear of the train.

"A moment, sir!" Connery called.

Eaton halted. The conductors confronted him.

"Your name, sir?" Connery asked.

"Philip D. Eaton."

Connery wrote down the answer. "Your address?"

"I—have no address."

"You mean you don't want to give it?"

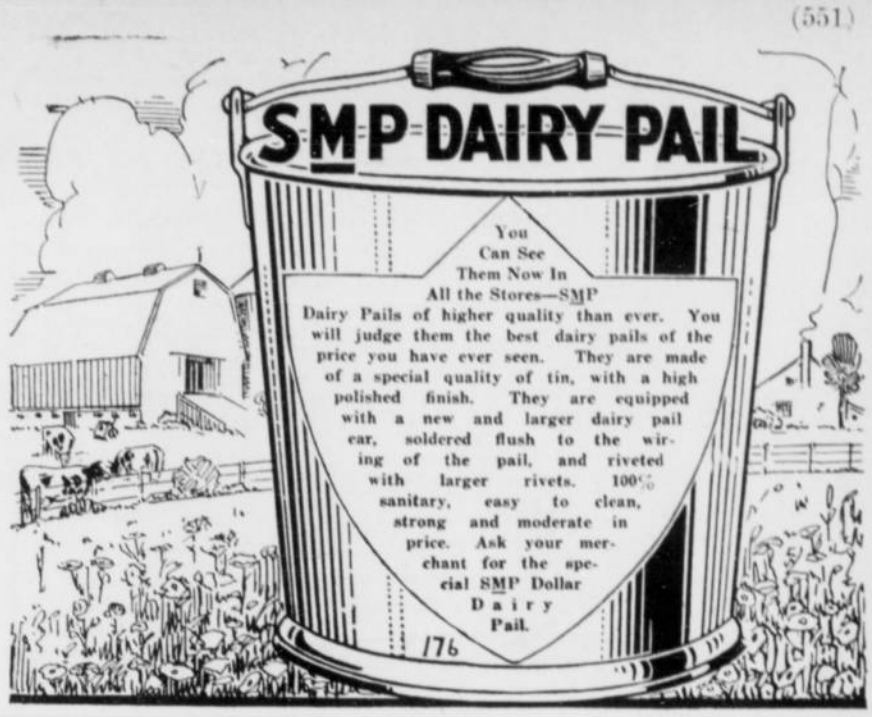
"No, I have none. I was going to a hotel in Chicago—which one I hadn't decided yet."

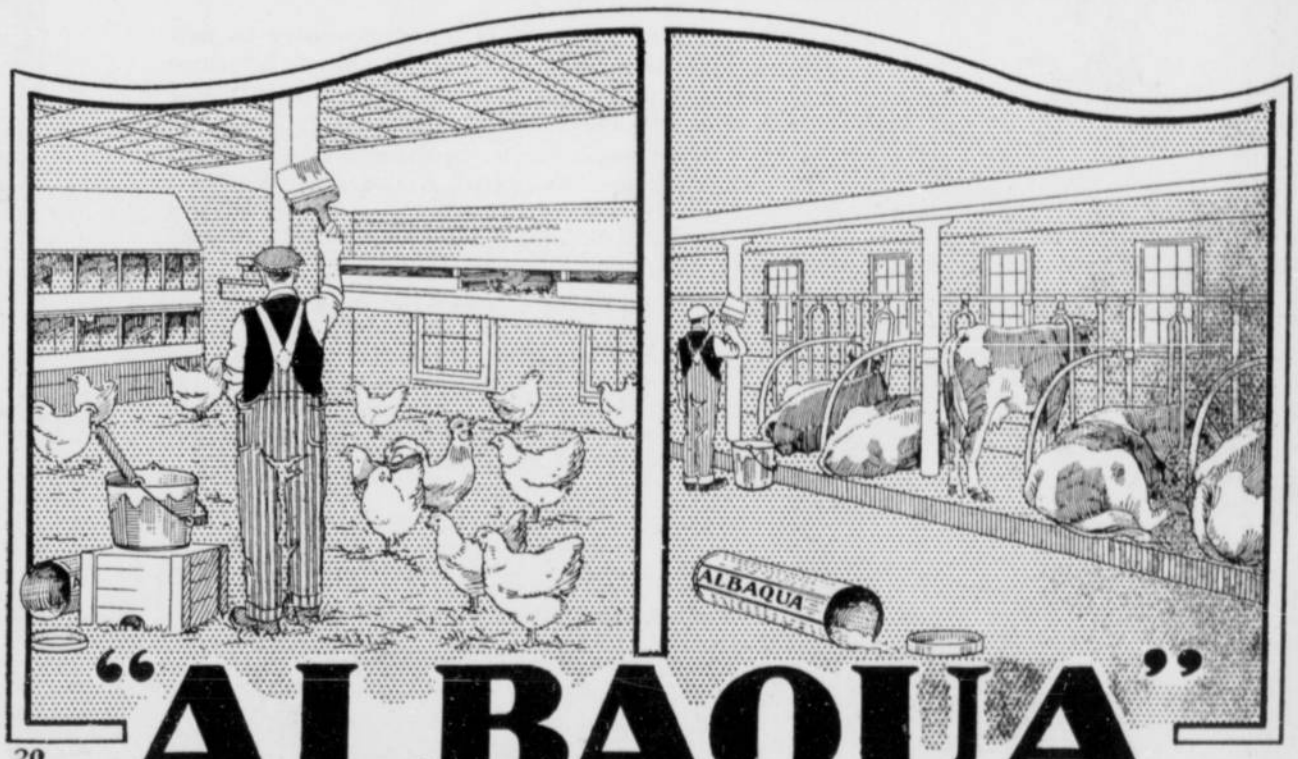
"Where are you coming from?"

"From Asia."

"That's hardly an address, Mr. Eaton!"

"I can give you no address abroad. I had no fixed address there. I was travelling most of the time. You could not reach me or place me by means of any city or hotel there. I arrived in





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Seattle by the Asiatic steamer and took this train."

"Ah! you came on the Tamba Maru."

Connery made note of this, as he had made note of all the other questions and answers. Then he said something to the Pullman conductor, who replied in the same low tone; what they said was not audible to Eaton.

"You can tell us at least where your family is, Mr. Eaton," Connery suggested.

"I have no family."

"Friends, then?"

"I—I have no friends."

"What?"

"I say that I can refer you to no friends."

"Nowhere?"

"Nowhere."

Connery pondered for several moments. "The Mr. Hillward—Lawrence Hillward, to whom the telegram was addressed which you claimed this morning, your associate who was to have taken this train with you—will you give me his address?"

"I thought you had decided the telegram was not meant for me."

"I am asking you a question, Mr. Eaton—not making explanations. It isn't impossible there should be two Lawrence Hillwards."

"I don't know Hillward's address."

"Give me the address, then, of the man who sent the telegram."

"I am unable to do that, either."

Connery spoke again to the Pullman conductor, and they conversed inaudibly for a minute. "That is all, then," Connery said finally.

He signed his name to the sheet on which he had written Eaton's answers, and handed it to the Pullman conductor, who also signed it and returned it to him; then they went on to the passenger now occupying section four, without making any further comment.

Eaton abandoned his idea of going to the rear of the train; he sat down, picked up his magazine and tried to read; but after an instant, he leaned forward and looked at himself in the little mirror between the windows. It reassured him to find that he looked entirely normal; he had been afraid that during the questioning he might have turned pale, and his paleness—taken in connection with his inability to answer the questions—might have seriously directed the suspicions of the conductors toward him The others in the car, who might have overheard his refusal to reply to the questions, would be regarding him only curiously, since they did not know the real reasons for the examination. But the conductors—what did they think?

Already, Eaton reflected, before the finding of the senseless form of Basil Santoine, there had occurred the disagreeable incident of the telegram to attract unfavorable attention to him On the other hand, might not the questioning of him have been purely formal? Connery certainly had treated him, at the time of the discovery of Santoine, as one not of the class to be suspected of being the assailant of Santoine. Avery, to be sure, had been uglier, more excited and hostile; but Harriet Santoine again had treated him trustfully and frankly as one with whom thought of connection with the attack upon her father was impossible. Eaton told himself that there should be no danger to himself from this enquiry, directed against no one, but including comprehensively every one on the train.

As Eaton pretended to read, he could hear behind him the low voices of the conductors, which grew fainter and fainter as they moved further away, section by section, down the car. Finally, when the conductors had left the car, he put his magazine away and went into the men's compartment to smoke and calm his nerves. His return to America had passed the bounds of recklessness; and what a situation he would now be in if his actions brought even serious suspicion against him! He finished his first cigar and was debating whether to light another, when he heard voices outside the car, and opening the window and looking out, he saw Connery and the brakeman struggling through the snow and making, apparently, some search. They had come from the front of the train and had passed under his window only an instant before, scrutinizing the snowbank beside the car carefully and looking under the car—the brakeman even had crawled under it; now they went on. Eaton closed the window and lighted his second cigar. Presently Connery passed the door of the compartment carrying something loosely wrapped in a newspaper in his hands. Eaton finished his cigar and went back to his seat in the car.

As he glanced at the seat where he had left the magazine and his locked travelling-bag, he saw that the bag was no longer there. It stood now between the two seats on the floor, and picking it up and looking at it, he found it unfastened and with marks about the lock which told plainly that it had been forced.

His quick glance around at the other passengers, which showed him that his discovery of this had not been noticed, showed also that they had not seen the bag opened. They would have been watching him if they had; clearly the bag had been carried out of the car during his absence, and later had been brought back. He set it on the floor between his knees and checked over its contents. Nothing had been taken.

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so far as he could tell; for the bag had contained only clothing, the Chinese dictionary and the box of cigars, and these all apparently were still there. He had laid out the things on the seat across from him while checking them up, and now he began to put them back in the bag. Suddenly he noticed that one of his socks was missing; what had been eleven pairs was now only ten pairs and one odd sock.

The disappearance of a single sock was so strange, so bizarre, so perplexing that—unless it was accidental—he could not account for it at all. No one opens a man's bag and steal one sock, and he was quite sure there had been eleven complete pairs there earlier in the day. Certainly then, it had been accidental: the bag had been opened, its contents taken out and examined, and in putting them back, one sock had been dropped unnoticed. The absence of the sock, then, meant no more than that the contents of the bag had been thoroughly investigated. By whom? By the man against whom the telegram directed to Lawrence Hillward had warned Eaton.

Ever since his receipt of the telegram, Eaton—as he passed through the train in going to and from the diner or for other reasons—had been trying covertly to determine which, if any one, among the passengers was the "one" who, the telegram had warned him, was "following" him. For at first he had interpreted it to mean that one of "them" whom he had to fear must be on the train. Later he had felt certain that this could not be the case, for otherwise any one of "them" who knew him would have spoken by this time. He had watched particularly for a time the man who had claimed the telegram and given the name of Hillward; but the only conclusion he had been able to reach was that the man's name might be Hillward, and that coincidence—strange as such a thing seemed—might have put aboard the train a person by this name. Now his suspicions that one of "them" must be aboard the train returned.

The bag certainly had not been carried out the forward door of the car, or he would have seen it from the compartment at that end of the car where he had sat smoking. As he tried to recall who had passed the door of the compartment, he remembered no one except the trainmen. The bag, therefore, had been carried out the rear door, and the man who had opened it, if a passenger, must still be in the rear part of the train.

Eaton, refilling his cigar-case to give his action a look of casualness, got up and went toward the rear of the train. A porter was still posted at the door of the Santoine car, who warned him to be quiet in passing through. The car, he found, was entirely empty; the door to the drawing-room where Santoine lay was closed. Two berths near the farther end of the car had been made up, no doubt for the surgeon and Harriet Santoine to rest there during the intervals of their watching; but the curtains of these berths were folded back, showing both of them to be empty, though one apparently had been occupied. Was Harriet Santoine with her father?

He went on into the observation-car. The card-room was filled with players, and he stood an instant at the door looking them over, but "Hillward" was not among them, and he saw no one whom he felt could possibly be one of "them." In the observation-room, the case was the same; a few men and women passengers here were reading or talking. Glancing on past them through the glass door at the end of the car, he saw Harriet Santoine standing alone on the observation platform. The girl did not see him; her back was toward the car. As he went out on to the platform and the sound of the closing door came to her, she turned to meet him.

She looked white and tired, and faint grey shadows underneath her eyes showed where dark circles were beginning to form.

"I am supposed to be resting," she explained quietly, accepting him as one who had the right to ask.

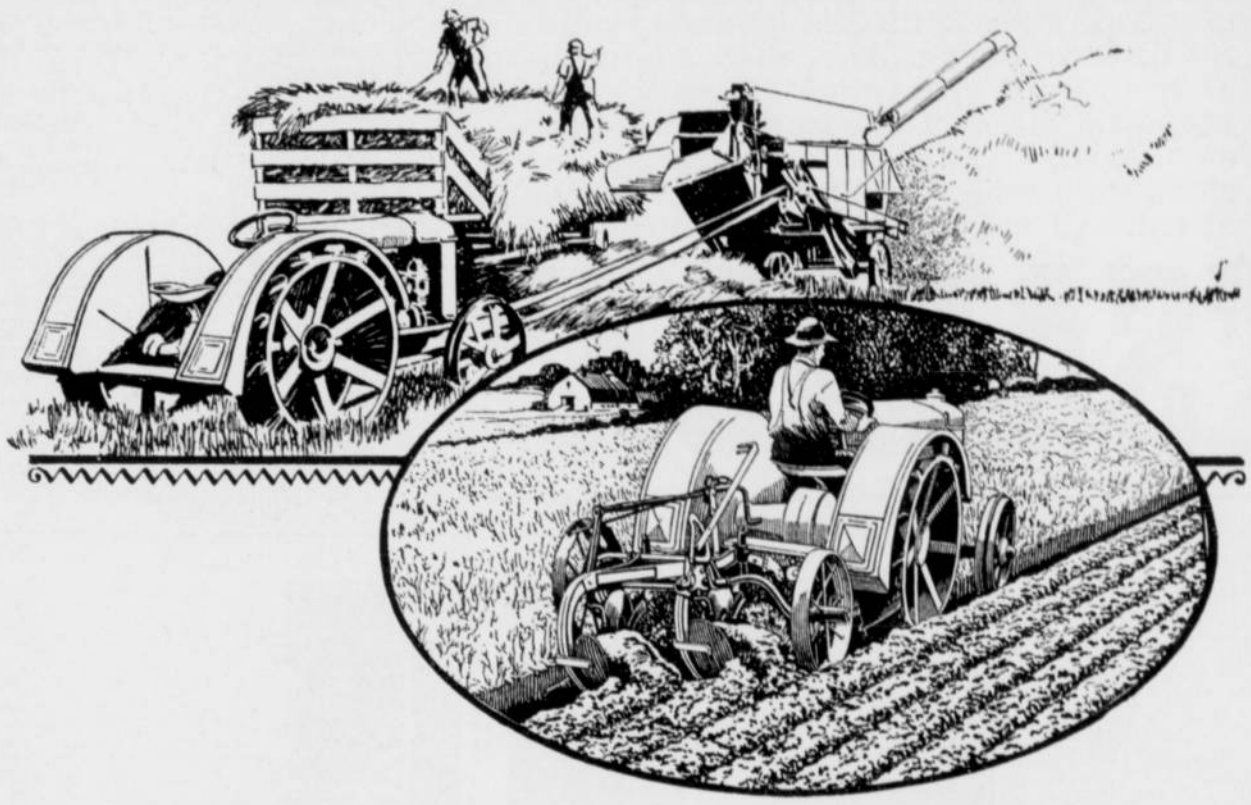
"Have you been watching all day?"

"With Dr. Sinclair, yes. Dr. Sinclair is going to take half the night watch, and I am going to take the other half.

The best Tobacco for the pipe

Ogden's CUT PLUG

OGDEN'S LIVERPOOL



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Fordson — Ask Any Authorized Fordson Dealer — OLIVER

FACTS ABOUT TEA SERIES—No. 4

The Two Types of Tea

There are two distinct types of tea, namely Black Tea and Green Tea. Both are made from the same bush and both are equally pure. The difference is in the process of manufacture which gives each a different flavour. Black Tea after it is plucked is withered and partially 'fired' or dried, then allowed to oxidize by being exposed to the air. This gives Black Tea its dark reddish colour when drawn. Green tea is immediately steamed after plucking, which prevents oxidization. There are delicious blends of "SALADA" in both of these types and also a unique blend of Black and Green Tea Mixed. All are sold in four qualities.

"SALADA"

That is why I am supposed to be lying down now to get ready for it; but I could not sleep."

"How is your father?"

"Just the same; there may be no change, Dr. Sinclair says, for days. It seems all so sudden and so—terrible, Mr. Eaton. You can hardly appreciate how we feel about it without knowing father. He was so good, so strong, so brave, so independent! And at the same time so—so dependent upon those around him, because of his blindness! He started out so handicapped, and he has accomplished so much, and—and it is so unjust that here should have been such an attack upon him."

Eaton, leaning against the rail beside her and glancing at her, saw that her lashes were wet, and his eyes dropped as they caught hers.

"They have been investigating the attack?"

"Yes; Donald—Mr. Avery, you know—and the conductor have been working on it all day."

"What have they learned?"

"Not much, I think; at least not much that they have told me. They have been questioning the porter."

"The porter?"

"Oh, I don't mean that they think the porter had anything to do with it; but the bell rang, you know."

"The bell?"

"The bell from father's berth. I thought you knew. It rang some time before father was found—some few minutes before; the porter did not hear it, but the pointer was turned down. They have tested it, and it cannot be jarred down or turned in any way except by means of the bell."

Eaton looked away from her, then back again rather strangely.

"I would not attach too much importance to the bell," he said.

"Father could not have rung it; Dr. Sinclair says that is impossible. So its being rung shows that someone was at the berth, someone must have seen father lying there and—and rung the bell, but did not tell any one about father. That could hardly have been an innocent person, Mr. Eaton."

"Or a guilty one, Miss Santoine, or he would not have rung the bell at all."

"I don't know—I don't understand all it might mean. I have tried not to think about anything but father."

"Is that all they have learned?"

"No; they have found the weapon."

"The weapon with which your father was struck?"

"Yes; the man who did it seems not to have realized that the train was stopped—or at least that it would be stopped for so long—and he threw it off the train, thinking, I suppose, we should be miles away from there by morning. But the train didn't move, and the snow didn't cover it up, and it was found lying against the snowbank this afternoon. It corresponds, Dr. Sinclair says, with father's injuries."

"What was it?"

"It seems to have been a bar of metal—of steel, they said, I think, Mr. Eaton—wrapped in a man's black sock."

"A sock!" Eaton's voice sounded strange to himself; he felt that the blood had left his cheeks, leaving him pale, and that the girl must notice it. "A man's sock!"

Then he saw that she had not noticed for she had not been looking at him.

"It could be carried in that way through the sleepers, you know, without attracting attention," she observed.

Eaton had controlled himself. "A sock!" he said again, reflectively.

He felt suddenly a rough tap upon his shoulder, and turning, he saw that Donald Avery had come out upon the platform and was standing beside him; and behind Avery, he saw Conductor Connery. There was no one else on the platform.

"Will you tell me, Mr. Eaton—or whatever else your name may be—what it is that you have been asking Miss Santoine?" Avery demanded harshly.

Eaton felt his blood surge at the tone. Harriet Santoine had turned, and sensing the strangeness of Avery's manner, she whitened. "What is it, Don!" she cried. "What is the matter? Is something wrong with father?"

"No, dear; no! Harry, what has this man been saying to you?"

"Mr. Eaton?" Her gaze went wonderingly from Avery to Eaton and back again. "Why—why, Don! He has only been asking me what we had found out about the attack on father!"

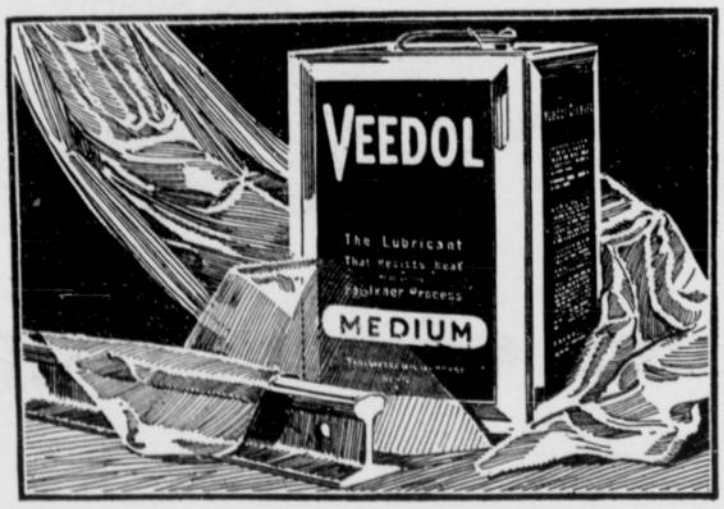
"And you told him?" Avery swung toward Eaton. "You dog!" he mouthed. "Harriet, he asked you that because he needed to know—he had to know! He had to know how much we had found out, how near we are getting to him! Harry, this is the man that did it!"

Eaton's fists clenched; but suddenly, recollecting, he checked himself. Harriet, not yet comprehending, stood staring at the two; then Eaton saw the blood rush to her face and dye forehead and cheek and neck as she understood.

"Not here, Mr. Avery; not here!" Conductor Connery had stepped forward glancing back into the car to assure himself the disturbance on the platform had not attracted the attention of the passengers in the observation room. He put his hand on Eaton's arm. "Come with me, sir," he commanded.

Eaton thought anxiously for a moment. He looked to Harriet Santoine as though about to say something to her, but he did not speak; instead, he quietly followed the conductor. As they passed through the observation-car into the car ahead, he heard the footsteps of Harriet Santoine and Avery close behind them.

(To be continued next week.)



A new understanding of the job that a motor oil must do is now convincing car owners that all motor oils are not alike. They are learning to entrust the protection of expensive motors to the "film of protection" alone.

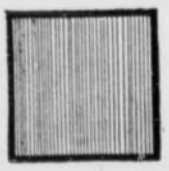
Thin as tissue, smooth as silk, tough as steel

the "film of protection" safeguards your motor

IN action, oil forms a film over the vital parts of a motor. This film must be tissue-thin to work its way between the whirling, sliding metal surfaces. It must be silk-smooth to speed flying pistons and revolving bearings. It must be steel-tough to withstand the menace of tearing, grinding friction—the lash of searing, scorching heat.

Ordinary oil may lubricate your motor under ideal conditions. But when you stop and start and creep along in traffic, labor up long, winding hills or overload your motor, ordinary oil can't stand the punishment.

The film breaks, curls up and burns. Destructive friction sets



up. The results are often lost power, scored cylinders and burned out bearings. Over 75% of all engine troubles are caused by poor lubrication.

Tide Water engineers spent years studying the chemical and physical characteristics of oils and oil films. They perfected, in Veedol, an oil which offers the utmost resistance to deadly heat and friction—an oil which forms a "film of protection," *thin as tissue, smooth as silk, tough as steel.*

Wherever the orange and black Veedol sign is displayed, you will find The Veedol Motor Protection Guide. This is a chart that tells which Veedol oil your car requires. Have your crankcase drained and refilled with Veedol to-day.

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Co-operative Marketing

Continued from Page 8

have happened? They would have kept the cotton off the market. They would have held to a price, may be a little lower than 30 cents. Maybe they would have said "Cotton ought to sell a little cheaper. There is more of it. Maybe it ought to be reduced to 29 cents." But the users of cotton would have gotten together with the representatives of this organization and they would have fixed on some price that was fair, but the total of thirteen billion bales would have been something more in money value than a total of twelve million four hundred thousand bales. That is the way business is done everywhere else. Why should it not be done here?

The fact is that no other business in all this world could have endured as long as agriculture has with this absolute lack of system which has obtained in marketing the products of the farm. All other business has found that in the first instance it must name the price, not that it can arbitrarily fix it at anything it pleases, but after a survey of the whole field, after figuring cost of production, it makes up its mind what it is going to ask for its product.

Disproportionate Effect of Imports

Now, my friends, this thing happened last summer. I am going back again to the cow. I have come to have a great respect for the cow since I have known her better.

This happened last summer, and I get this from Dr. Larson, too. A cargo of butter came in from Denmark, one cargo, but other people outside of the dairy industry fixed the price of butter, not men in the industry but outside of it. There was not enough butter in that cargo to feed New York at breakfast, according to Dr. Larson, and yet that depressed the price not only of butter, but of fluid milk, of milk for the condensed milk factories, milk for cheese, all over America, several cents a pound.

I was talking about that episode with a friend of mine who is a great successful manufacturer. He said to me, "Do you mean to tell me that in the dairy industry you permit that sort of thing to happen?" I said, "It does happen. We don't seem to be able to avoid it." He said, "In the manufacturing world that would not have the slightest effect upon the price, because the manufacturing world is organized. It acts in comradeship, and if a cargo of that kind came in they'd be able to wait a few hours until that was exhausted, and then they'd sell their own products at the same old price."

That is what we'd do if we were organized, and we are making a lot of progress in the dairy world. There are many successful co-operative dairy manufacturing companies and co-operative milk selling companies. If they extended all over the country, and the heads of them were in as close contact as the heads of other businesses are, what would happen when a cargo of butter came in from Denmark? Somebody would be in a position of power and influence in the dairy industry and would say, "Why, we'll let these good people in New York have this cheap foreign butter for breakfast. We won't do any business until they begin to develop an appetite for lunch, and then we will sell them butter at the same old price."

That is what they are doing in the other businesses. This great manufacturer said to me, "Why, if the farmers permit that sort of thing to go on it is their own fault." You gentlemen are helping to correct that fault by developing the farmer's own agency for selling his own product, giving him some way to use his representation as to the price which he shall obtain.

A Word to Co-operators

You are doing a great work and I want you to go on. You will have the discouragements along the way. I have had a large experience in life, and I know there are always troubles on the inside of any business which those on the outside don't know. The other fellows are having just as many troubles as you are, and don't let them depress you or discourage you, but keep up this fight until this day of which I have been speaking, shall come.

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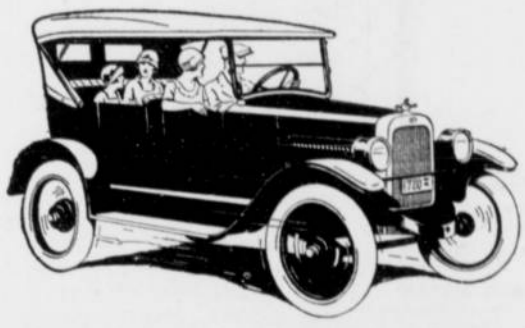

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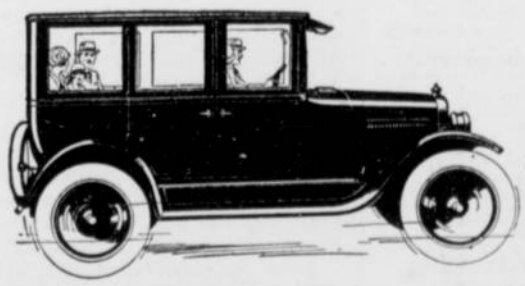

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ST. C. 23-24

The Countrywoman

An Interesting Meeting

THERE is to be an interesting gathering of women in Washington, D.C., May 4 to 14. The occasion is the quinquennial convention of the International Council of Women.

Many of our women readers who live near the larger towns and cities are familiar with the organization of the Local Council of Women and its work. These local councils are linked up into the Provincial Council of Women, which in turn is linked up with similar bodies in the other provinces of Canada into the National Council of Women.

This meeting then, will be a gathering of representatives from the national councils of women in 36 countries of the world. Mrs. N. E. Harris, the chairman of the meeting, has announced that its purpose is for the promotion and unity and mutual understanding between all associations of women working for the common welfare. The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, is president of the International Council, and will preside. Dr. Anna Spencer, noted for being one of the first woman ministers in the United States, as well as for her pioneer work in the suffrage movement, is vice-president. Other leading women from various countries will take part in the convention, and give a lead to the discussions. One of the important subjects will be: Women's Influence Toward World Peace.

Farm women will learn with interest that two western women, who have won a leading place in public movements in Canada, are to be in attendance at the international convention. Mrs. R. B. Gunn, New Lindsay, Alta., president of the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and Hon. Irene Parlby, minister without portfolio, in the Alberta government, are leaving this week to attend the meeting. Ontario farm women will have a representative in the person of Mrs. J. S. Amos, Woodstock, president of the U.F.W.O.

We shall watch with interest newspaper reports of the meetings, and we will look forward to hearing interesting accounts from the western women visitors.

The Care of the Hair

Even in these days when bobbed heads are so numerous, the care of the hair is a problem to most women. The average woman does not set enough store upon her hair until she begins to lose it or it has become so under-nourished and thin that it is, in her own words, "impossible to do anything with it."

It was not in idle fancy that the poet designated woman's hair as "her greatest crown of glory." Well preserved hair, perfectly groomed is one of the greatest, if not the greatest attraction one can possess, because no matter how plain the features, a wealth of beautiful hair gives its possessor a halo all its own.

But like most all other desirable and worth-while things it needs wise and careful attention. No two person's heads of hair are exactly alike, nor will the same kind of treatment do for both, so it is well to find out what your hair needs and treat it accordingly.

You can wash your own hair just as well as any professional hairdresser can if you go about it in the right way. Having a hairdresser do it for you is a luxury you may allow yourself to indulge in if you live near a large town or city when you are very tired or hurried, because there is no doubt, if your hair is long, the washing of it is a tiring task. I would suggest that you get some member of your household to help you. In the first place you should prepare a liquid shampoo. Never apply a bar of soap directly to the scalp, and do not in any case use strong soap. You will find castile soap a most excellent cleanser for the hair. Shave a cupful of soap and add to it two cups of water and let it simmer slowly on the stove till the soap is thoroughly dissolved. If your hair is inclined to be oily and you wish the shampoo to have a drying tendency, stir into this mixture, when cool, a beaten egg.

The water used for the washing should be as warm as can be comfortably borne by the scalp. The warm water makes it easier to remove the oil and the dust on the hair. Most hairdressers prefer to give a head of hair two good soapings before they rinse it. This makes sure that the hair is thoroughly cleansed. It is necessary to give the hair two or three, possibly even more rinses in order to make sure that all the soap is removed. If any soap is left on the hair it will not have the sheen it ought to have when finished. Some women who have light colored hair like to use a little lemon in the final rinsing water as they think that it gives a little added luster to the hair.

Do not dry the hair in direct sunlight as this is very apt to give it a faded or bleached appearance in time. One hairdresser I know likes to brush the hair dry. She parts it in sections and with a good strong brush works vigorously at it, giving a good strong stroke of the brush from the scalp to the end of the hair. This stirs the circulation of the blood at the scalp and you may find it rather refreshing. Another hairdresser, whose business is equally as prosperous as the first one I mentioned, says that this process of brushing the hair dry is too trying to the roots of the hair. She uses the brush a little but massages the scalp with a circular rubbing motion, and shakes the hair until it is thoroughly dry.

If your hair is very dry, you may wish to rub some good oil into the scalp just after you have finished the washing of your hair. The oil will be absorbed by the scalp much more readily at this time. You may think it strange if I told you that oily hair is sometimes better for an oil treatment. My hairdresser friend advises this, as she says that hair is oily because the hair is not absorbing the oil as it should. If it is stimulated at the roots this surplus oil will be taken up in a natural way and the hair will be healthier and have a better natural sheen to it. She also advises me that too frequent washing is not a good thing for hair that is naturally oily. She advises a shampoo once a month for such hair.

The First Baby's Expenses

A prairie mother has been good enough to send us a list of expenses connected with the coming of her first baby. This will act as a guide for people who are wondering how much will be necessary to cover the expenditures of the not-far-distant-future. Of course, conditions vary, so medical charges will not be the same in every part of the West. Some of the equipment such as screen, clothing box and crib could be constructed at home, thus saving a considerable amount. Articles such as summer coat, toque, scarf, wool spats, bootees, pillows, slips, etc., not given below, were either presented to the baby by friends or were already on hand. If strict economy is necessary it should be in connection with clothing and incidentals rather than with medical and nursing fees. Any amount of sacrifice is worth while to protect the mother's health.

What better friend could a boy ask?

Our correspondent explained that this outfit is being used for her second baby, and so the expenses are considerably reduced by being spread over several years:

Screen and box for clothing	$12.65
Crib and kiddy coop	27.00
Carriage and sleigh	27.00
Doctor's bill (circumcision included)	45.00
Nurses's bill	50.00
Medicine, antiseptics, surgical supplies	8.35
Bottles and supplies	1.30
Birth notice in paper	.50
Clothing—Including 4 dresses, 4 slips, 3 night gowns, 2 barrow coats, 2 union vests, trimming and tape, flannel head shawl, rubber sheet for cot, diaper cloth	27.41
Winter bonnet	.75
Winter coat	6.50
Summer coat	1.82
Stockings	2.15
Bibs	.45
Patterns	.25
Stocking stretchers	.35
Boots	3.09
Rubber diapers	1.25
Rompers	2.80
White rubbers	.90
Winter underwear, sleepers, waists, stockings	8.95
Blocks for Christmas	.85
Crib sheets	2.02
Comforters (batting cheesecloth, etc.)	1.40
Total	$232.34

If any other readers can give us a statement of similar expenses we shall be glad to hear from them.

Training Imagination

"In the training of our three children, we have evolved a little game, simple in the extreme; but it has helped to develop imagination and rapidity of thinking so delightfully and so surely that I want to pass it on:

"We sit with no other light save from the open fire, if it is winter, or if it is summer, with only star or moonlight, and tell what we can 'see.' The idea is to state what image at that moment flashes on the screen of the mind.

"Perhaps the boy will begin by saying: 'I see a ship at sea sinking in a storm,' or, 'I see an old miner with whiskers, driving a pack mule.' Then the big girl may follow with: 'I see a line of little ducks coming through the grass behind their mother,' or, 'I see a beautiful girl in a pink taffeta dress,' or even, 'I see a woman with a yellow umbrella looking at the pyramids.' At a surprisingly tender age, the baby learned to chime in with such flights as: 'I see a big, old, black cow—wif horns,' or, 'I see two little butterflies!'

"The 'sees' are necessarily very briefly told, and we pass rapidly round and round the circle; and the manner in which the range of subjects widens and diversifies is as amazing as it is gratifying. Also, it is interesting to observe the mental struggles of any chance visitor toward attaining variety and color.

"Try this and watch for results."—Sunshine Dickenson Ryman, in Hollands Magazine.

Spring

(To a Friend in the City).—Mary Kent

Spring has come to town, you say,
Movie and play and revue,
And you wish I could come to town today,
Down to the show with you.
You never thought, O heart so gay,
That I might pity you.

Spring! All your streets are brimmed with
sticky mud.
(The greening grass is good to tired feet)
You stand and watch the turbid yellow
flood
Of old Assiniboine drift out to sea.
Come you and walk awhile with me,
Where bursting poplar buds are green and
sweet.
What do you know of spring's glad harmony?
The very world grows tired and faint and
slow,
In the dim, old, smoky streets and foggy
air.
The night wind runs its fingers through
my hair
And whispers things that you will never
know.

Into the city the spring has come,
All that a season could bring,
Plenty of fun, if I'll only come,
Wire and you'll meet me there? Uh-huh!
What do you know of spring?

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Will they Co-operate?

The Editor.—Those of us who have followed the career of our Progressive members at Ottawa, must feel that we have to admit—very reluctantly it may be—that our representatives have made a very sorry showing there. The Liberals and Conservatives have played their accustomed roles; whatever their party differences, they have kept a rather solid front in parliament. The farmers cannot stick together," is a by-word throughout Canada. And this, the best and greatest effort they have made to take a hand in Dominion politics, is fast falling into the same old ditch. Dissension and dis-union, division and separation—the graveyard of all our past hopes, is sweeping our strong young party to destruction. They remain in a more or less helpless condition.

At the last Dominion election we put in representatives in the three prairie provinces, but we were hardly in a position to tell them what we wanted ourselves. Since then a great change has taken place in the West. We have entered into an enormous form of co-operation. The wheat pool—this is the first great movement of this kind in Canada. We believe it presages a better day for the agrarians of Western Canada. We are going to learn how to co-operate. This has been the failure of all our past attempts, and we believe we have bridged the chasm. This great movement has come quietly, almost stealthily. No pipe or drum has heralded its approach, but it is among us, and a magical success; the most sanguine can hardly forecast its far-reaching possibilities.

What can we do? We can forget our disappointment. We will accept some blame in the matter. We know now that the business of politics is not ended when our ballot is marked. We must watch our representative, advise him, know what he is doing, and how he is voting, whether he is attending caucus, and his opinion on his leader and party at all times. We have been too lax, and we have suffered for it. Now let us get out to our locals, draw up our plans and discuss the conditions on which our representative shall again be nominated. In a democracy the only form of government is by majority rule—we must insist on this. Hence the necessity of holding caucus and standing on the floor of the House for an approved policy. We want the Progressives to think well and discuss well behind the scenes, but in parliament to stand for unanimity. Men who will not submit to caucus and party leaders are better at home on the farm; we will find more suitable representatives. The vexed question of party leadership, like the poor, is always with us. It will never be easy but always a necessity. In parliament we must use the weapons of our combatants. We believe that regular and well-attended caucus would develop its own leaders, reveal the wisest course to follow and the most capable minds and speakers. We are of the opinion that the Progressives should choose certain men of the party to tour Canada before the coming election. The best authorities say the coming election will be not earlier than July, and not later than September. The Liberals have everything to gain by a hasty appeal to the country. Let us sink our differences and be prepared. We can perform our part on the inside. Let us cease to kick about Confederation and spend more time trying to gain the benefits that are ours in Confederation.—A. S. Tod, Valhalla Centre, Alberta.

Labor and the Tariff

The Editor.—Sir Henry Drayton indulged in one piece of Shavian irony during his speech on the budget. He declared that Canada imported $700,000,000 worth of goods that could be manufactured at home, and that with a fine, high tariff, Canadian manufacturing industries would distribute 45 per cent., and possibly 80 per cent. of this amount in the form of wages.

The ex-finance minister either knows little about Canadian manufacturing industries, or he was deliberately trying to deceive the work people of the country. The factory labor cost embodied in the average Canadian manufactured product, so far from being 60 per cent. of the price paid by the consumer, is only 15 per cent. and Sir Henry's argument only has reference to the factory labor costs.

Some labor costs are embodied in the raw materials used, but whether the raw materials are manufactured in Canada or elsewhere the wage bill on such account will not be changed or the number of persons employed augmented.

Some labor costs are also added by the process of distribution, but it makes little or no difference to the railways and merchants whether they handle products of Canadian or foreign manufacture, in so far as their wage bill is concerned anyway.

The gross value of the products of Canada's manufacturing industries in 1922, figured on the basis of prices at the factory, was $2,439,000,000. Combined salaries and wages paid totalled $497,800,000. Thus the labor cost was only 20 per cent. of the price of the product at the factory; the wage-labor cost was about 17 per cent. But for every product worth at the factory $100, the consumer pays from $130 to $150, and in some cases more.

Assume that the factory price of $100 is only raised to $140 to the consumer—a conservative assumption, considering that the wholesaler usually adds 10 per cent., and the retailer 30 per cent., to say nothing of the cost of transportation. Then the product for which the consumer pays $140 embodied a factory wage and salary bill of $20, or 14.3 per cent., instead of 60 per cent. The wage worker's share of that product would be about 11 per cent. That is the meagre proportion of Canada's manufactured product which the factory operatives are able to buy back with the wages they receive.

A high tariff government was in power from 1911 to 1922. In the latter year, the value of the manufacturing output of Canada was double what it was in 1911, and the quantity output was about 50 per cent. greater. But in 1922 Canadian manufacturing industries employed 27,000 fewer persons than they did 11 years before, the number of employees, according to government statistics, being: 491,342 in 1911, and 463,864 in 1922. Machines have been multiplied, but not the opportunities for employment for persons. Few manufacturing industries are now employing more persons than they did in 1922. Emulation of the American method of mass production has built up great factories that cannot now be employed to 50 per cent. of their capacity.—M. Mackay, Montreal.

Government Meddling in Trade

The Editor.—From time to time some enthusiast proposes that there would be a high public advantage through government interference with the ordinary processes of trade. Just now, in certain quarters, the favorite idea is a legislative embargo upon the export of pulpwood. It appears not to be enough that in those provinces where the pulpwood business amounts to anything substantial, 85 per cent of the supply is now owned by governments and already under prohibition as to export. What is suggested is that the private owners of the remaining 15 per cent. should be required to sell their products to buyers on their own soil, and to no one else.

This change is recommended in the name of "conservation of natural resources." But in the next breath we are assured that it would bring American companies in great numbers to establish mills in Canada. Surely this would exhaust those same natural resources just as fast as if the cut were made by Canadian woodmen for export across the line? We believe that under such circumstance the process of exhaustion would be accelerated. For those who expended vast sums on establishing mills would have to compensate themselves for the outlay as fast as possible, and the surest way to do this is by cutting without regard to the future of the forest.

The great fault of such proposed state interference is that no man can draw a line beyond which it may not go. Private owners of woodland have bought those wood lots as they might have bought anything else, assuming that they would have the usual chance to carry on trade freely with customers at home and abroad. It is now suggested that by legislation, the value of these lots should be suddenly

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reduced, but it is not suggested at the same time that there should be any compensation to those who have sunk their money in the purchase and their labor in the development. What will become of the "good faith" that is essential to business? American companies, we hear, will be attracted to establish mills. Their countrymen, some of whom have bought these woodlands, will be likely to bid these American capitalists think twice before they run such risk in a country that may legislate mills—no less than woodlands—out of business.

For why not interfere with the mills too? Why not, under the rapturous vision of some "public advantage," propose a new law to compel the mills to grind raw material on a custom basis at a fixed maximum profit, making the possible profit very low indeed? There would be an outcry against government spoliation of private enterprise. No doubt, and very naturally. But those who would shriek most loudly over such spoliation are just those who now want an embargo to perpetrate a like spoliation upon others. It is a steep and slippery road upon which we should have entered once we begin setting limits to the market within which any single class may carry on business. You cannot make fish of one and flesh of another.—Economist.

Dropping Land Values

The Editor.—During the last session of the Manitoba legislature, Mr. Willis, one of the leaders of the Conservative party, is reported in a speech, to have said, "Land values are dropping owing to high taxation." He said this, complainingly, as if dropping land values were bad for the people. What he was referring to were the surtaxes on wild land of two per cent., imposed by the Norris government that went out of office in 1921. This was the most statesmanlike act of the Norris government during its six years in power. And it was intended to do that very thing—to squeeze the water out of the speculative price of wild land, to lower the price, to promote settlement, home-making, increase production, etc., etc.,—to leave in the pockets of those who labor on the soil, more and more of the product, and less and less in the pockets of those who pretend to "own" so they can get crop without working for it.

That was a part fulfilment of a pledge made to the people back in 1913-14, when Mr. Norris was out of power. People don't "buy" land—not at all—what they buy is the "chance" to use land—and in doing so, they are paying rent and have a permanent lease. For instance, A buys a wild quarter for $1,600. Money being always worth interest for the use of itself, whether he invests it or puts it out at interest, the interest on that is, at 7 per cent., $112. That is, he is paying out every year, $112 as rent for the use of that quarter, even if he never pays any of the principal, $1,600. But as per the terms of the agreement of sale, A must pay, not only the $112 a year as rent, but also a bonus on top of that of $1,600, as fast as he can spare it. To pay the bare rent, $112 every year, to say nothing of his local taxes and other expenses, would take all the ducks, pigs, chickens, butter, eggs, that A and his family could raise! No wonder the people who are paying for land, or rather, paying rent for the use of land, are generally shy of money! But Mr. Willis' complaint emphasizes the fact that a tax on land values lowers the price of land, of rent! But a tax on labor values, as goods, machinery, etc., increases the prices of those things to the people. That is, a tax on land values, heavier and heavier, lowers the price of land or the rent of land—a blessing to the people; while a tax on things made by labor causes high prices—a curse on the people.

Mr. Willis' statement also shows that many of our public men do not know the very thing they ought to know—what hurts or what benefits the people. A person would think that a candidate for office, who comes out before the people would "know" and "understand." But that is where the voters are mistaken—the candidates, very often do not understand, and so it is up to the people to teach and instruct their public men. Those who benefit from great wrongs are not likely to open people's eyes as to the secret cause of those wrongs. The people must think for themselves, and not be misled by politicians.—W. D. Lamb, Plumas, Man.

THE DOO DADS

After all the disasters that have befallen him, Nicky Nutt, of Dooville, has not yet learned that practical jokes are always on the one who plays them, even when he seems to have the laugh on the victim at first. Sooner or later they come back on the joker, and the rest of the world laughs at him. Nicky is a long time learning this. He is always playing jokes on his baby elephant, Tiny, and he is always getting into trouble over them. One day Nicky got hold of a sling-shot—the kind every boy loves to have, with long, strong, rubber bands and a little leather pad slung between them with which he can shoot peas, bullets, marbles or small stones. The next thing was to find a target at which he might shoot. Nicky stood leaning against a tree, looking for some living thing—for a boy is never satisfied to shoot at a mark. He must have something alive that he may kill it or hurt it. Down the street came Tiny, the baby elephant, marching peacefully along and

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harming no one. Tiny was always quiet and peaceful if let alone. "Golly, there's Tiny," exclaimed Nicky to himself. "He'll make a dandy target. Now I'll try out my new sling-shot." Nicky put a stone into the sling, drew back the elastic rubber with all his might and let fly. "Zip!" The stone struck Tiny, and he jumped into the air with surprise and pain. Nicky thought it a capital joke, and he slapped his thigh and roared with laughter. Tiny was very angry, and stood glowering as Nicky laughed. "Ha! ha! har!" Tiny was so angry he had a mind to seize his master and give him the punishment he deserved. He stalked angrily up to Nicky and stood glaring into his eyes. Nicky was frightened, and cried out to the elephant: "Say, whatsamatter?" Tiny seized the sling-shot with his trunk and started to back away, meaning to take it away from Nicky, and perhaps to break it to pieces. "What're you looking so sore about?" asked Nicky. "Can't you take a joke?" Nicky always asked that when he had hurt someone with his silly jokes, and had aroused the anger of his victim. Tiny made no answer, but continued to back away, still holding to the slingshot. Nicky held fast to the stick and yelled at the elephant: "Let go. I tell you to let go." Tiny had stretched the rubbers as far as they would reach, and finding that Nicky still held on and shouted at him to let go, he did let go. And of course the sling released, flew back with a resounding snap and struck Nicky fairly on the end of the nose. Down went Nicky to the ground as Tiny had struck him with a club. Tiny took one look at him and was satisfied. He walked away wiggling his ridiculous little tail for joy, like a puppy. Flannelfeet the policeman had seen the whole affair. He came up just as Nicky was able to sit up and feel his damaged nose. "What're you kicking about?" demanded the policeman. "Tiny obeyed orders, didn't he?" And the policeman stood and laughed at Nicky, the joker.

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ROUEN DUCK EGGS, $3.00 SETTING FROM my great 1925 prize winners, Edmonton Show. A. E. Simpkins, Leduc, Alta. 15-5

DUCKLINGS, PEKINS. WRITE HARRONA Bros., Beulah, Manitoba. 13-9

PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCK EGGS, $1.00 PER 11. Norman Eley, Colonsay, Sask.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, $3.00 PER ten. Mrs. Hutchinson, Carroll, Man. 16-2

FOR SALE—LARGE PEKIN DRAKES, $1.50; ducks, $1.00. George Fisher, Peebles, Sask.

SELLING—TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS, 25c. each. Mrs. John Schnieder, Deliste, Sask. 17-3

Plymouth Rocks

GENERATIONS BREEDING FOR EGG PROduction. Highest winnings in Record of Performance and registration classes, Alberta Provincial Show, 1923-1924. Light or dark matings, eggs, $5.00 for 15. Limited number eggs supplied from my special pen registered hens, all with records over 200, mated to son of 302-egg hen, 75c. per egg; $10 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

McOPA FARM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, 14th season. Winners second pen prize, Provincial Egg-laying Contest, Brandon, 1923, and again in 1924. Eggs from sisters and daughters of these pens sired by high record males at $2.00 per 15, $3.50 per 30, $5.00 for 45. Clears replaced. We do not pay carriage. Flag station remit extra. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 15-5

Last Call for Seed Grain Advertisers

Sell what you have now or you will be out-of-luck this year

If you have a surplus of any kind of **Seed Grain** on hand advertise it in The Guide now, and get in on the last minute rush for Seed. There are a lot of people who have not yet been able to secure precisely what they want, and as in former years there will be a crowd of people sending long distance calls and telegrams to last-minute advertisers. The Guide is the logical medium for Seed Grain advertising as demonstrated in the following letter:

> "I wish you would discontinue the ad. for my seed oats. I was certainly well pleased with the quick response I had. Why, I had enough orders from the first insertion to sell ten times the amount I had."—George Jefferson, Mayfeld, Man.

If we did it for him—We can do it for you

To sell your Seed quickly we would suggest that you include in your ad. the following particulars. (1) Government germination test and grade; (2) Name of variety of seed advertised; (3) If recleaned; (4) If sacked state so; (5) Quantity you have to sell; (6) Price per bushel f.o.b. shipping point; (7) If prepared to supply sample state so. Write your ad. following these suggestions and send it to The Guide tonight. You'll be getting results before you have had time scarcely to turn around.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

NOTE—The advertising season is fast drawing to a close for **Nursery Stock, Livestock, Swine** (Spring Litters), **Poultry Breeding Stock, Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Grasses, Spring Machinery, Farm Lands.** If you have any of these rush your ad. at once.

POULTRY—Various

HATCHING EGGS

from my Experimental Farm Pure-Bred Barred Rocks, $1.00 per 15, $4.50 per 100. May Chicks 20c.—JACK FITZPATRICK, FAIRFAX, MAN.

PURE-BRED HIGH-PRODUCING WHITE Rock hatching eggs, hens mated to male birds of trap-nested hens, with records well over the two hundred mark, $2.00 setting, incubators filled, ten cents egg. Mrs. Alex. Dunbar, Delia, Alta. 15-6

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, HEADED BY C.P.R. cockerels, direct from Experimental Farm, eggs, $2.00 setting. Prepaid Alberta, Saskatchewan, Eva Enzenauer, Box 277, Lloydminster, Sask. 17-4

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—WINNERS first hen, 273 eggs, Brandon contest, 1924; fifth for pen; also leading hen to date present contest. Eggs, $1.75 per 15, $3.00 per 30; $8.00 per 100. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 14-4

HATCHING EGGS, FROM MY FAMOUS GOVernment approved, bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, light or dark matings, $2.00, 15; $5.00, 50; $8.00, 100 eggs. C. W. May, Aberdeen, Sask. 15-5

EGGS AND CHICKS, BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, Guild strain, eggs, $1.50, 15; $6.00, 100; baby chicks, $22, 100, delivered. Albert Mantz, Belle Plaine, Sask. 13-6

HATCHING EGGS FROM GOVERNMENTapproved Barred Rocks, headed by E. B. Thompson males, $2.50 per 15, $4.00, 30. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 13-5

HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, approved flock, selected strains, mated by government expert, $1.00 per 15, $6.00 per 100. G. H. Doney, Thornhill, Man. 13-6

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM COLONEL Whites' flock, mated to cockerel hatched from University stock, $1.50 for 15; $4.00 for 50. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 15-3

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, UNIversity's best laying strains, breeding pens selected and mated by government expert, $1.50 15; $4.00 45. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 16-5

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS. BEEN breeding winter layers nine years. April hatched pullets laid September 3, $2.00 per 15. R. D. Gullacher, Imperial, Sask. 16-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY, nicely barred, strong, vigorous stock, $2.50 per sitting, two for $4.50. Jas. McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rock hatching eggs, from government approved flock, heavy-laying strain, $1.25 per 15; $6.00 per 100. Alex. Murray, Graysville, Man. 17-2

H. BEAUMONT, CORDOVA, MAN., R.O.P. breeder bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, highest breeding, vigorous stock, not forced, eggs, settings, $2.00; 50, $5.00; 100, $8.00. 17-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, STRICTLY bred-to-lay strain, excellent winter layers, hatching eggs, $2.00, 15; $3.00, 30; $7.00, 120. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 12-5

PAID $250 PEN OF THOMPSON'S BARRED Rocks. Five pullets and cockerels, $8.00 each. Ship on approval. Charles Clerke, Vernon, B.C.

HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, Guild strain, $1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30. Mrs. C. Francis, Kennedy, Sask.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, GUILD'S famous laying strain, $2.50 per 15. Chas. Golding, Govan, Sask. 15-3

CLERKE'S RED FARM, WINNERS AT EGGlaying Contest and big shows, 225-egg strain, $3.00 setting. Vernon, B.C. 13-8

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM bred-to-lay strain cockerels from University stock, $1.50 for 15. Mrs. F. R. Price, Sintaluta, Sask. 14-4

BARRED ROCKS, SPLENDID WINTER layers, eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6.00, 100; $28, 500. John J. Enns, Winkler, Man. 14-6

BARRED ROCK AND SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, $1.50 per 15, from selected winter layers. E. Howes, Warman, Sask. 14-4

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, APPROVED flock, 15, $1.25; 50, $4.00; 100, $6.00. Mrs. Pringle, Dugald, Man. 15-5

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED BARred Rocks, splendid winter layers, 15, $1.25; 100, $5.00. W. Vankoughnet, Carman, Man. 15-3

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FROM TRAPnested winter layers, $2.00 15; $5.00 50; $9.00 100. Frank Barnett, Star City, Sask. 16-3

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, GUILD strain, best winter layers, $1.00, 15; $5.00, 100. Mrs. S. Forrest, Manitou, Man. 16-2

PARK'S STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, 17 EGGS, $2.00. Frank Durick, Estevan, Sask. 15-5

Leghorns

HATCHING EGGS—HIGH-PRODUCING S. C. White Leghorns, special pen mated to cocks from trap-nested dams with records of 272 eggs, $3.00 per 15; range flock, all pure, well mated, $2.00 per 15; $10 per 100. W. Langley, Richard, Sask. 15-4

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—FLOCK HEADED by Ferris 300-egg strain cockerels, 15, $1.25; 100, $7.00. Heavy winter layers. Arthur Sahl, Mossbank, Sask. 16-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERels, Barron 200, 250-egg strain, $2.50; eggs, $1.50 for 15. Fertility guaranteed 90 per cent. J. K. Pendleton, Lamont, Alta. 15-6

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain. Eggs for hatching. Also breeders at half price after June 1st. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, $1.25 FOR 15, $7.00 100; using Guild's best cockerels. J. E. Morrow, Margaret, Man. 14-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS, from selected layers, setting, $1.50; 100, $7.00. W. H. Snell, Waseca, Sask. 14-3

HATCHING EGGS, SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, $1.25 setting, postpaid. Thomas Richards, Peebles, Sask. 16-3

Minorcas

PURE S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS, PER sitting of 15, $1.50. R. Lloyd, Rocanville, Sask. 17-3

[Continued on next page

POULTRY

Rhode Islands

SELLING — EXHIBITION, HEAVY-LAYING Single Comb Reds, imported from Nebraska, guaranteed satisfactory hatching, $2.00 15, $7.00 60. David Russell, Two-Creeks, Man. 16-2

HATCHING EGGS, SINGLE COMB, GOOD winter layers, $1.50 for 15. Jas. B. McGillivray, Tantallon, Sask. 16-2

RHODE ISLAND RED HATCHING EGGS, both combs, exhibition and heavy-laying strains, $3.00 setting. J. M. Coates, Delisle, Sask. 16-4

ROSE COMB REDS, GOOD LAYERS, HATCH-ing eggs, $1.25 for 13. A. E. Smith, McLean, Sask.

ROSE COMB RED HATCHING EGGS, SELEC-ted birds, $2.00 15, $3.50 30. C. Deer, Canora, Sask. 17-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, $1.50 per 15, laying strain. R. Filiatrault, Lebret, Sask. 17-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS $1.50 per 15, from my flock of prize-winning stock. Charles Kallal, Tofield, Alta. 17-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, $1.25 per 15, $7.00 per 100. Anna Flanders, Bowsman River, Man. 17-2

SELLING—ROSE COMB RED HATCHING eggs, $2.00 15, $5.00 50. C. Edwards, Delia, Alta.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND EGGS, PEN, $3.00, 15; flock run, $1.50. Stella Peterson, Weyburn, Sask. 16-3

ROSE COMB R. I. RED EGGS, FROM EXCEL-lent flock of winter layers, $2.00 per 15. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 16-5

PURE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, $1.50 15; $8.00 100; heavy layers. Gus. Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 16-4

ROSE COMB REDS, HATCHING EGGS, $1.25 per 15. George E. Cook, Conquest, Sask. 15-3

GORDON'S SINGLE COMB REDS, SPECIAL May only, $3.00 setting. Transcona, Man. 17-3

ROSE COMB REDS, HEAVY LAYERS, EGGS, $2.00, 15. L. Hoffarth, Gull Lake, Sask. 17-5

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from stock from Martin's best Dorcas matings, dam's records, 202 to 267. Sires, New York State and Fair winners. Prices, 10c., 15c. and 20c. each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., member R.O.P. 17-5

MARTIN'S REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES stock, direct from originator. Sample letter: "I had such good success with your eggs last year. They are such a strong, healthy strain." Eggs from open range, 30, $2.50; 100, $7.50. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 17-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dotte eggs, Martin's Regal-Dorcas strain. Hens mated to cockerels hatched from Martin's pens, Nos. 1 to 10. Winter layers, free range, $1.50 for 15; $3.75 for 60; $7.00 for 120. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask 13-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, MATED with males whose grand dams were sisters to winners West Quebec laying contest; 15 eggs, $1.75; 30, $3.00; 100, $7.50. Mrs. W. H. Anderson, Rodger, Sask. 16-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING. Record of Performance hens mated to cockerels (dams record, 245). Price, $2.00, 15; $5.50, 50; $10, 100. Guaranteed fertile. Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask. 14-6

HATCHING EGGS — MARTIN'S REGAL-DOR-cas White Wyandottes, $2.00 per 15. Incubators filled, 10c. an egg. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. E. Dyer, Box 150, Carlyle, Sask. 13-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs from Manitoba approved flock, headed by Record of Performance birds, $1.25 setting; $6.00, 100. Robert Nisbet, Carman, Man. 13-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES, INTERNATIONAL laying contests, consistent winning strain, $2.00 setting. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton, Alta. 15-5

MARTIN'S PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs, from selected pens, $2.00 15, $10 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. James Rutherford, Antler, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, from my government inspected good winter-laying flock, 15, $2.00; 30, $3.50. James Alexander, Goodwater, Sask. 16-3

HATCHING EGGS—MARTIN'S BEST DORCAS-White Wyandottes, heavy winter layers, $1.00, 15; $5.50, 100. A. H. Birch, Birnie, Man. 15-4

HATCHING EGGS, MARTIN'S REGAL-Dorcas White Wyandottes, $1.50, $3.00 and $5.00 per 15. N. R. James, Strasbourg, Sask. 15-5

LARGE TYPEY WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCH-ing eggs, $3.00 per 13. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man. 17-2

HATCHING EGGS, WHITE WYANDOTTE, heavy-laying strain, $2.00, 15. Mrs. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 13-5

HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN, WHITE WYAN-dotte eggs, $1.50, 15; $7.00, 100. John Olsen, Olds, Alta. 14-6

MARTIN'S WHITE ROSE COMB WYAN-dottes, $1.00 setting; $5.50, 100. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 14-6

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs, laying strain, $1.50 for 15. Geo. Jefferson, Mayfeld, Man. 15-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dotte hatching eggs, good layers, $1.50 per 15; $7.50, 100. Mrs. Wm. Rinn, Kaleida, Man. 15-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, Martin strain, $2.00 15. W. S. Wilson, RR. 4, Winnipeg.

HATCHING EGGS, WHITE WYANDOTTE, bred-to-lay, $2.00 15. Mrs. Osborne, Argyle, Man.

Orpingtons

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED PRIZE-winning Buff and Black Orpingtons. Buffs, per 15, $2.00; Blacks, $2.50. Caragana Farm, Box 36, Cayley, Alta. 15-5

HATCHING EGGS — PURE - BRED BUFF Orpingtons, $2.00 setting. Wm. Lee, Tofield, Alta. 15-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1.50 15; $4.00 50; $8.00 100. Mrs. B. J. McTaggart, Kindersley, Sask. 15-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, $2.00 setting; three settings, $5.00; express prepaid. D. W. Laughlin, Ranfurly, Alta. 16-3

HEAVIEST LAYING STRAIN WHITE ORPING-ton hens mated to high-class males, 15 eggs, $2.00; six pullets, $10. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1.50 per 15; $8.00, 100. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 17-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 75c. for 15. Leo. Ward, Weyburn, Sask.

EGGS, PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON, $2.00 for 15. Mrs. George Lawson, Tofield, Alta. 14-3

Anconas

S. C. ANCONAS—THE WINTER LAYERS! Seven entries—seven awards and silver cup, Winnipeg, 1925. Hatching eggs. Order early. Two dollars upwards, Keddie, 485 Rosedale Avenue, Winnipeg. 17-5

POULTRY

ROSE COMB ANCONAS, HEAVY WINTER layers, eggs, $1.75, 15; $7.00, 100; $12 for 200; high fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 13-8

SINGLE COMB ANCONA HATCHING EGGS, $1.50 15, $7.00 per 100; from good stock. Mrs. Welburn, Rokeby, Sask. 17-2

ROSE COMB ANCONAS, FAMOUS WINTER layers, eggs, $1.50 15, $4.00 60, $7.00 120. Prepaid. Edwin Fulton, Sedalia, Alta.

PURE-BRED S. C. ANCONA EGGS, $2.00 FOR 15. Mrs. A. J. Pirie, Strathclair, Man. 16-4

Poultry Supplies

STANFIELD'S LICE-KILL — NO DUSTING, dipping or odor. Kills every louse or money refunded. Big tube treats 200 birds, 60 cents, or $1.00 brings two big tubes. Postpaid. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is at all times assured. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line is given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from $3.00 to $10 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

FARM LANDS — 35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

IRRIGATED LAND FOR SALE—BLOCK 3,000 acres, half irrigable, excellent hay proposition, good water supply, good alfalfa soil, land smooth as floor, not water rentals, iron-clad water rights from government, two miles from station. All works personally owned and good working order. Full particulars from D. J. Wylie or Lindner Bros., Maple Creek, Sask. 11-13

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE

In various parts of Manitoba, on easy terms. Enquiry solicited.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG

480 ACRES, TEN MILES FROM M.A.C., 16 miles from Winnipeg. All cultivated. Ample buildings. Good soil. Owner will sell below value and take small farm in exchange. An unusual opportunity to get a good clean farm near the city. Apply Walch Lands Ltd., Winnipeg. 17-2

300-ACRE GRAIN FARM FOR RENT OR GO partner. I am experienced. Have Fordson equipment. One mile to R.R. town. Good buildings and water. L. W. Cochron, Agent, Westbourne, Man.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE, ONE MILE ASHERN, log house, stabling for 12 head, log granary, chicken house, good well, all fenced, 14 acres under cultivation, balance easily cleared, $1200.00, $200 cash, balance arranged. T. Bomford, Ashern, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC-ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

BEAUTIFUL HOME OVERLOOKING SHUSWAP Lake; approximately ten acres, all under cultivation; fruit and poultry. Particulars, Box 31, Salmon Arm, B.C. 16-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. tf

ELKHORN—HALF-SECTION WITH BUILD-ings, fences and well, rent $250 yearly, or will sell. Chas. Crosby, Elkhorn, Man. 16-2

FREE MAP OF MINNESOTA AND FACTS about the Sure-Crop State. Address State Immigration Dept. 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE. O. L. HAR-wood, Brandon, 12-13

Farm Lands Wanted

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 17-5

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft

A Growing Boy

McCauley's boy has grown in rank since noon of yesterday, for he has in the savings bank some money stowed away! It's honest money, all his own and not his dad's at all; it's his to keep, invest or loan, it's subject to his call! It's not play-money which his dad has given with a wink, by contract insincere and bad, with question mark and kink; nor is it money which he knows his father will demand to cut some mortgage that he owes or debt upon his land! It's money that he knows is his, the real, the honest thing, not wrapped around with theories nor fastened with a string!

That boy has grown a triple-inch, his chin is tilted high, his glance is straight without a flinch or shifting of the eye! Self confidence is in his smile, his jaw is set and firm, he has a courage worth the while without a qualm or squirm! He has a self-esteeming pose, a sure and steady poise, a look about his very clothes that's missed in many boys! This fellow's dad is very wise in method, deed and plan; the lad through father's mental size is helped to be a man!

SEEDS

Various

SELLING — KUBANKA RUST-RESISTANT wheat. Has put Deloraine district on its feet. 25 bushels to acre. Marquis on next section went 13 bushels No. 5 northern. Sample 5c.; mill run, $1.85. Acme, most rust-resistant of all Durums, out-yielded Kubanka Number 31 at M.A.C., 9 bushels average of three years, $2.10. Kota, $2.10. Premost Flax, wilt-resistant, $3.00, bags included. H. L. Montgomery, Deloraine, Man.

GOVERNMENT TESTED BUCKWHEAT, cleaned and bagged, $1.50 bushel. Will kill couch grass in one season. W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 17-2

BUCKWHEAT, CLEANED, $1.50 PER BUSHEL, free from noxious weeds, sacks included. J. R. Earls, Box 270, Portage la Prairie, Man. 17-2

SEED, BUCKWHEAT, $1.60 PER BUSHEL, sacked. A. Bertramson, Clearwater, Man. 17-3

Oats

ANNOUNCEMENT
REGISTERED SEED

OATS

SECOND GENERATION
at $1.50 per bushel

The "cream" of the seed grown in Saskatchewan

Place your order with the Seed Co-op.

M. P. TULLIS
FIELD CROPS' COMMISSIONER AND MANAGER

SASKATCHEWAN REGISTERED SEED GROWERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD.

"A Bushel or a Car Load"

HEAVY WHITE ALBERTA SEED OATS

Oats, Government test 5837, per bus.	$ .80
Barley, Government test, 6135, per bus.	1.15
Flax, Government test 6134, per bus.	3.50
Wheat, Government test 6136, Marquis type, per bus.	2.00
Kota Wheat, second generation, per bus.	2.00
Sweet Clover, well cleaned, per cwt.	14.00

McMILLAN GRAIN CO. LTD.
174 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

SELLING — REGISTERED BANNER OATS, second generation, in sealed sacks. Quantity of same oats, fanned, sacked, not sealed. Germination 97%. Write for special low prices. Leslie Marr, Millet, Alta. 17-3

BANNER SEED OATS, PURE, RECLEANED, germination 99%, grade No. 1, 85c., sacked. Gordon Lintott, Raymore, Sask.

VICTORY SEED OATS, 97% TEST, 90c. PER bushel, cleaned, bagged. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake, Sask. 16-3

VICTORY SEED OATS, GOVERNMENT TEST 100%, price 75c. Vos, Prudhomme, Sask. 15-3

Barley

HANNACHEN BARLEY, CLEANED, SACKED, $1.25 bushel. James Allan, Hughenden, Alta.

SELLING—O.A.C. BARLEY, CLEANED, READY to sow. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 12-2

Flax

FLAX, WILT-RESISTANT, GOVERNMENT tested, grown on breaking, recleaned, cotton bags, $2.90 bushel. Edward Sonstelie, Duval, Sask. 13-5

PREMOST FLAX, CLEANED, GROWN ON breaking, $3.00 bushel. J. H. Roff, Morse, Sask. 16-2

Peas

GARDEN PEAS, EXCEPTIONALLY NICE flavored and long podded variety, for home or market gardening, five pounds, $1.00, postpaid. Walter Moore, Letellier, Man. 15-3

SEEDS

GRASS SEED

WESTERN RYE GRASS

This seed is our specialty. Order from us and be sure of good quality re-cleaned seed at a saving price. Prompt attention to orders. Information as to culture gladly given.

9½c lb., sacks free.

WHITING SEED FARM
TRAYNOR, SASK.

GUERNSEY WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, cleaned, hulled, scarified, recleaned, government tested, high germination, No. 1, 13c. pound. No. 2 12c. pound, sacks free, f.o.b. Guernsey, C.P.R.; Watrous, C.N.R. Also No. 3 sweet clover, rye grass, rye and brome mixed. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask.

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, government tested 97 per cent. germination, hulled, scarified, $10 100 pounds, bags extra, f.o.b. Agnew Siding. Wm. Wyatt, RR. 1, Reston, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified and cleaned, 10c. pound, bagged, grade No. 1, germination 97%, tested by Dominion seed laboratories. Geo. Somerville, Deloraine, Man.

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, government tested, hulled, scarified, sacked, 11 cents a pound; also Brome grass, guaranteed free from quack grass, 11 cents a pound. A. D. Kennedy, Eden, Man.

GOOD CLEAN RYE GRASS SEED, 7c. POUND. Also some Brome grass seed, 10c. pound to clear, government inspected, grade one, sacked. K. S. Haukom, Heathdale, Alberta.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, germination and freedom from noxious weeds guaranteed, $12 per 100 pounds, bags free, f.o.b. C.P. or C.N. Ernest Ellis, Wawanesa, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified, sacked, 12c. per pound; 10c. for over 500 pounds; absolutely free noxious weeds. W. C. Jones, Tilston, Man.

CLEANED BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERN-ment test 96% germination, free from noxious weeds, 11c. pound, sacks supplied. T. O. Sproule, Minto, Man.

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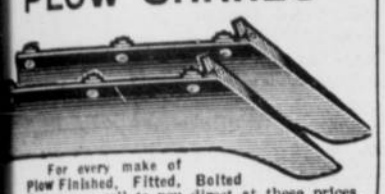

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	5-6 lbs.	18c
	4-5 lbs.	15-16c
Spring Chickens, in good condition		15-16c
Turkeys, over 9 lbs., in good condition		16c
Old Roosters		10c
Ducks	18c	
Geese, over 11 lbs.	12c	

Prompt payments. Crates on request.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO. 45 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Musical Marriage

Brown and Black were arguing at their club on the question as to who should be the head of the house—the man or the woman.

"I'm the bread-winner," Black said, firmly, "and therefore I rule in my house."

"Well," Brown replied, "before we were married my wife and I made an agreement that I should make the rulings in all the major things and she in all the minor ones."

"And how has it worked?" Black inquired.

Brown smiled wanly. "So far," he replied, "there have been no major matters."

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

over the project as is evidenced by the expensive and formidable array of counsel which they have employed to buck it. The existence of something which has been variously described as a conference, combine or monopoly, is admitted. That the object of the conference, monopoly or combine is to fix rates and maintain them is not denied, but witnesses for the companies declare that the rates under the conference are not excessive and have undertaken to prove that during the past two years the steamship companies, on an average, have lost money. The main fight in the committee has been to secure the voyage accounts of the various companies operating under the conference, and at the conclusion of a week's sitting, it has been decided to appoint Gordon Scott, member of a well-known Montreal actuarial firm, to go through the accounts in question without prejudice to the companies concerned or to the advantage of any competitors which they may have. There is no possible way of discovering whether existing rates are excessive or not than by examination of the voyage accounts. To the credit of the companies it may be said that their representatives before the committee have advanced no objection whatsoever to the "in camera" method proposed.

Might Mean Rate War

So far the only witnesses heard have been on behalf of the steamship lines. In the back ground are still hovering W. T. R. Preston, author of the report on which the Petersen contract was based, and Sir William Petersen second party to the contract in question. Both these gentlemen have shown a deep and consistent interest in the proceedings and in private conversation they have expressed themselves as quite satisfied with the trend which events have taken. It is understood that while the steamship companies engaged in the conference are unwilling to divulge publicly the contents of their voyage accounts, Sir William Petersen is ready to disclose all such information with respect to the operation of vessels under his own control. The only moral which can be drawn from the deliberations thus far is that, short of the inauguration of competing line of steamships, control of Atlantic rates is not possible. But even in that connection, representatives of the steamship lines contend that such a competitive line would be disastrous to Canadian interests, inasmuch as the American shipping board would immediately institute a rate war against its rival, which would result in a cessation in shipbuilding and an ultimate increase in the rates far beyond the present level.

C.N.R. Problems

Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, was a witness during the week before the Railway and Shipping Committee. Sir Henry is a frank and honest witness, and during the examination to which he was subjected, did not attempt to deny the difficulties under which the conglomeration of a hundred different corporations, now making up the National system, labored. President Thornton declared that negotiations were at present under way between his company and the C.P.R. with a view to the elimination of wasteful and extravagant duplication of services. It is probable that too much emphasis has been placed upon the incidental remark of the president of the Canadian National to the effect that a merger of the two companies would result in enormous savings, and that under such a merger earnings would more than meet the fixed charges of the two corporations. Sir Henry, in making this statement, was simply answering a hypothetical question, and it is not on the cards that any such merger is in prospect.

From present indications, the sessions will last well into July.

Using His Head

A woodpecker pecks
Out a great many specks
  Of sawdust when building a hut.
He works like a nigger
To make the hole bigger;
  He's sore if his cutter won't cut.
He don't bother with plans
Of cheap artisans—
  But there's one thing can rightly be said:
The whole excavation
Has this explanation—
  He makes it by using his head.

—Selected

Wild Flowers

Blue-mauve, peach-pink, red-brow gold and purple, the wild flowers of th West drift across prairie and coul from the time the anemone first cloth the tan southern slopes with lovely bl and lilac veils until the purple star the last Michaelmas daisy dims amo the smouldering autumn leaves. Sask toon, wild cherry, plum and hawthor flutter thousands of fragrant whi petals in the soft breeze and drop th in drifts of snow on the resurrecti grass. Wild roses riot and blueb sway and crimson and spotted orch gleam from damp cool places. Lil mass in glowing groups and sunflow weave webs of golden miles. Wild sa gives pungency and the little yell bloom of the wolf willow, a tiny lam against the grey folliage, fills the prai with a haunting fragrance. There a violets in the moss and purple flags the swamps and little vivid squawro in the dust of the roadways. Indi flame deepens from rose to fire, golde rod brings largesse in August. Delica ladyslippers, sturdy columbine a graceful wild honeysuckle have th day for our delight. Shrubs flower aft their sort and even prickly cactus h an offering of great crumpled silk yellow bloom.

These are a few of the gifts to t West, making of the summer prairie thing of light and life and color a scent. But gifts that have in th the breath and stir of life have in th also the possibility of death and destru tion. Wild flowers seem illimitable a profuse, but need some measure of p tection and cherishing for their continu preservation. Where flowers are picke let not roots be pulled nor leaves tak unnecessarily. Roots and leaves a seeds mean reproduction and nour ment. Let not branches be torn re lessly off. A tree has life, has sap, h some sort of consciousness. Why sho it be hurt or deformed past all its o wonderful powers of remedying and creating? Why should anything lov be left less lovely for our presence? can enjoy the sight of flowers, can e pick our fill without injury if we just not thoughtless. Let us enjoy, let us also protect and encourage keep our heritage for the future. Make Arbor Day a Conservation D also and carry its spirit throughout year! Western Municipal News.

Dandelions

The teeth of a lion form a jag line, just like the toothed margin the leaf of this familiar dooryar plant, the dandelion. "Dent-de-li is the French name. Can you read meaning into it?

Dandelions grow wild and ramp over the temperate zones of the no ern and southern hemispheres, and always invading new territory. aerid juice has a considerable rep tion in home remedies concocted old wives, versed in herbs and sim Dried roots of dandelion are among druggist's stock, too. The ear shoots have a tonic effect on the g gish system of one who has kept doors all winter. Boiled as gr these young dandelion rosettes just what the hungry man craves enjoys in April.

The constant demand for dandelion greens in the Paris mar led the gardeners to bring in the plants, select the best for seed, thus to improve the species, and of it a garden-pot herb. The plant is stringy and bitter in compared with the crisp, half-blan mossy-fringed leaves of cultiv varieties. The improvement is counted for by good culture in th soil. Blanched dandelion salad in spring is like the endive that com fall.—Julia Ellen Rogers.

Experienced

Mrs. Jones was entertaining so her son's little friends. "Willie, said, addressing a six-year-old, wh enjoying a plate of cold beef, "y sure you can cut your own meat The child who was making de efforts with his knife and fork, "Yes, thanks. I've often had tough as this at home."

United Livestock Growers Limited

has been launched as successor to the Livestock Department of United Grain Growers Ltd., for co-operative marketing of livestock, distributing profits on co-operative basis to Livestock Shippers only.

United Livestock Growers Ltd. starts with the most complete livestock marketing service and the largest business of any livestock marketing organization in Canada. This has been built up during the past 10 years by the loyal co-operation of livestock growers, shipping associations, shipping agents and United Grain Growers Limited, until one-quarter of all the livestock of Western Canada are marketed through one channel.

The same business, the same organization, the same ability to get the highest possible price for your livestock, but a new name, and a new company, strictly co-operative, for livestock marketing only.

From now on Ship Your Livestock to

UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS
LIMITED
St. Boniface Moose Jaw Calgary
Edmonton

SUMMER
EXCURSIONS
FOR VACATION TRAVEL
ON SALE DAILY MAY 15 TO SEPT. 30

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Pacific Coast
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA AND
OTHER POINTS
FROM WINNIPEG
RETURN
$72
THIS WAY YOU SEE BANFF, LAKE LOUISE AND EMERALD LAKE, EN ROUTE

Eastern Canada
A CHOICE OF ROUTES VIA ALL RAIL OR LAKE AND RAIL
Canadian Pacific Steamships
FROM FORT WILLIAM OR PORT ARTHUR, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY TO PORT McNICOLL, AND THURSDAY TO OWEN SOUND

CORRESPONDING FARES FROM OTHER POINTS
THREE TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS DAILY EACH WAY
Including the Trans-Canada Limited
THE DE LUXE ALL-SLEEPING CAR TRAIN (First Train May 19)

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., April 24, 1925.

WHEAT—While markets have held firm during the week export business has been rather disappointing as far as the local trade is concerned, and this has reflected on the cash demand and the premium on May wheat over the deferred futures. The main factors have been the crop weather in the south and British markets, which have refused to follow sharp advances here. Offerings are very light, however, and it takes little buying or selling to influence the price. Importers, after the drastic fluctuations of the past few months, appear to be buying on a strictly hand-to-mouth basis, and are likely to continue for the balance of this crop year. Stocks in Europe are said to be exceedingly small, but world's shipments continue of fair proportions, and grain on passage can be counted on as British and European stocks within a short while. Low grades are a drug on the market and spreads though very wide do not show any sign of improvement.

OATS—Higher grades of oats are very firm with apparently a large business passing in C.W's. Lower grades are not as good and the one feed variety is offering in large quantities slightly over the bid price. Oats, however, are fairly strong at these prices.

BARLEY—This advanced on little buying. Trade volume was not large but the grain could not be obtained without advancing the price. Undertone appears fairly firm.

FLAX—Little support here and speculative liquidation finds a heavy market. Trade is very small and crushers inactive.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

April 20 to April 25, inclusive.

	20	21	22	23	24	25	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May	156¾	155½	162	159¼	159¼	156¼	153¾	99¾
July	153	152½	158	155½	155½	153¼	149¾	102½
Oct.	131¼	130½	133¾	131½	130¾	129¾	129	101¾
Oats—								
May	50½	50½	51¼	51¼	51¼	50¾	48¾	37¼
July	51¼	51¼	52½	52½	52½	52¼	50¾	39½
Oct.	50¼	50¼	51	50½	50¼	49¾	49¾	38¾
Barley—								
May	81¼	81¼	86¾	88¼	86¼	84	79¾	62¼
July	81¼	81	85½	85	83¼	82½	79½	62
Oct.	73	73	76	76½	75	74	74¼	55¾
Flax—								
May	236	233½	236½	243	239	237¼	233¾	208½
July	237	236	238¾	245½	242	240	236¾	208
Oct.	220	217½	220	222¾	225	218½	217	188
Rye—								
May	111	109½	114¾	113½	113	109½	109¼	64
July	111	110¾	115	114¾	113¼	111	108½	66
Oct.	97	96	99	99	98	97	98	..

CASH WHEAT

April 20 to April 25, inclusive.

April	20	21	22	23	24	25	Week Ago	Year Ago
...N..	158¾	155¼	162½	160¼	159¼	156¾	156¾	99½
...N..	153¾	152¼	150	156¼	156¼	153¼	150¼	96½
...N..	149	147¼	154	151¼	151¼	148	146¾	92¼
...	139½	137	144	141¼	141¼	137¾	136¾	87¼
...	123¾	122¼	129	125¼	125¼	122¼	120¼	81¾
...	110	109½	115	111¾	111¾	109¼	106¼	76½
...d	90	89½	95	91¾	91¾	89¼	86¼	72½

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed April 24 as follows: May 1½d lower at 11s 10d; July ... lower at 11s 10½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted 1¼c ... at $4.79⅝. Worked out into bushels ... Canadian currency, Liverpool close ...: May $1.70⅛; July 1.70¾.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, ...7¼; No. 1 northern, $1.45⅝ to $1.47⅝; ...2 dark northern, $1.74⅝; No. 2 northern ...⅝ to $1.45⅝; No. 3 dark northern, ...1¼; No. 3 northern, $1.38⅝ to $1.42⅝; Montana No. 1 dark hard, $1.41⅝ to $1.70⅝; ...1 hard, $1.40⅝ to $1.52⅝. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, $1.40⅝ ...$1.45⅝; No. 1 hard, $1.39⅝ to $1.43⅝; ...1 amber Durum, $1.39¾ to $1.58¾; ...1 Durum, $1.32¾ to $1.43¾; No. 2 ...r Durum, $1.36¾ to $1.55¾; No. 2 Durum, $1.31¾ to $1.41¾; No. 3 amber Durum, $1.33¾ to $1.52¾; No. 3 Durum, ...9¾ to $1.39¾. Oats—No. 2 white, 41¼c ...; No. 3 white, 39¼c to 39¾c. Barley— ... to 86. Rye—No. 2, $1.03 to $1.04¼. ..., $2.36½ to $2.42½.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 100s to 106s, per ... lbs., (21¾c to 23c per lb.); boxes 98s ...04s (21¼c to 22½c). American 92s to ... (20c to 20¾c). Irish 122s to 136s ...c to 29¼c). Danish 108s to 112s ...c to 24¼c). It is probable that the ...ced prices will tend to increase de-... Danish killings not available this ...

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow sold 843 Canadian cattle, mostly ... at prices ranging from 12c to 13¼c ...lb., live weight. Fat steers made from ... to 13c, according to weight and quality. There was a good demand and a clearance was readily effected. Prime ...h made 13c to 13½c, and baby beef ... No Irish cattle were on offer.

Birkenhead (Liverpool), cables the sale ...00 Canadian fat cattle. Steers made ... to 22c in sink basis, cows 15c to 17c, bulls 14c to 15c. About 800 Irish ...s and 1,100 Irish fats sold from 21c ...¾c in sink basis.

London sold no Canadian dressed sides. ... generally was slow.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle, 1,500; market—Fed steers and ...ings slow and about steady; she stock ...rately active. Bulk prices follow: Steers and yearlings, $8.00 to $9.00; ... and heifers, $5.00 to $8.00; canners ...cutters, $2.75 to $3.50; bologna bulls, ... to $4.50; feeder and stocker steers, ... to $7.25. Calves, 1,900; market steady to weak, quality considered, best lights to packers largely, $8.00. Hogs, 9,500; market steady to 25 cents lower; butchers showing most decline; top price, $11.75. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, $11.50 to $11.75; packing sows, $10.25; pigs, $11.75. Sheep 200; market steady to strong.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending April 24, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,021; hogs, 6,856; sheep, 695. Last week: Cattle, 2,723; hogs, 5,880; sheep, 131.

Owing to spring work livestock deliveries on this and practically all other markets continue light and cattle prices continue to show a very strong undertone. Prime butcher and export steers are making from $7.00 to $7.50. Choice butcher heifers from $6.00 to $6.50. Prime cows $5.00 with a few odd ones at $5.25, while anything on the baby beef or fancy order will bring from $7.50 to $8.00. Very few stockers, feeders or breeding heifers are coming forward and anything in this class that shows breeding is bringing good strong prices. Calves continue selling on a steady basis, tops making from $10.50 to $11, with the plain to medium kinds at from $4.00 to $7.00 according to quality.

After a rather unsettled week the hog market is now steady at $11.50 on thick smooth basis, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select bacons.

In the sheep and lamb section, deliveries are hardly sufficient to really establish a market. Choice lambs are making from $13 to $13.50 with fair to good sheep at from $6.00 to $8.00.

We would like to draw the attention of our shippers to the fact that this is the season for dehorning, and we cannot too strongly urge you to dehorn all your commercial cattle as it will increase their value very materially. We would also like to remind our shippers to use a little extra care in shipping hogs during the first warm days of spring weather. Use sand or gravel in the car sprinkling well with water so that the evaporation will tend to cool the hogs. Load hogs quietly so that they will not become overheated in loading.

Farmers should keep in mind that cattle which they intend to market during the next two months should be kept off grass so as to avoid a grassy appearance. Strictly dry fed cattle will always bring very much more money than cattle which have been turned out.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	$7.00 to $7.50
Prime butcher steers	6.75 to 7.25
Good to choice steers	5.50 to 6.50
Medium to good steers	5.00 to 5.50
Common steers	3.50 to 4.50
Choice feeder steers	4.25 to 4.75
Medium feeders	3.75 to 4.00
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.50
Good stocker steers	4.00 to 4.25
Medium stockers	3.25 to 3.75
Common stockers	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher heifers	5.50 to 6.50
Fair to good heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Medium heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Stock heifers	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good cows	3.50 to 4.00
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows	1.50 to 2.00
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	20.00 to 30.00
Choice light veal calves	8.00 to 11.00
Choice heavy calves	5.50 to 6.50
Common calves	3.50 to 4.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Receipts are reported more plentiful on this market, and two cars were shipped East last week. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 25c, firsts 24c, seconds 19c. Jobbing prices remain steady at extras 30c, firsts 25c to 26c, seconds 20c to 22c. Poultry—Frozen poultry is moving steadily. There is practically no business in live and fresh dressed.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Receipts on these markets are reported to be only sufficient to meet the local demand. In some sections production is reported to be increasing slowly, but at the present time is much below production on the same date last year. Quality is reported good. Dealers are paying, delivered, extras 25c, firsts 23c, seconds 18c. In the North Battleford district, gatherers are receiving 22½c for firsts, which are retailing at 25c. Jobbers in this district are quoting, delivered, extras 22c, firsts 20c, seconds 17c. Poultry—There is practically no poultry moving in Saskatchewan.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Receipts on this market are reported light, but the quality of arrivals is said to be excellent. A small amount of storing is being done, but up to the present no car-lot sales are reported. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 20c, seconds 16c. In a jobbing way extras are moving 30c, firsts 27c, seconds 25c. Poultry—No change reported.

CALGARY—Eggs: On this market receipts are estimated to be about 30 per cent. lighter than a year ago. Conditions generally remain unchanged. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 22c, firsts 20c, seconds 17c. Firsts are jobbing at $8.00 per case, seconds $7.00 to $7.50 per case. Poultry—No movement reported.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur
April 20 to April 25, inclusive

Date	Oats 2 CW	Oats 3 CW	Oats Ex Fd	Oats 1 Fd	Oats 2 Fd	Barley 3 CW	Barley 4 CW	Barley Rej.	Barley Fd.	Flax 1 NW	Flax 2 CW	Flax 3 CW	Rye 2CW
20	53¼	48¼	48½	45	42½	81½	76½	73½	72¼	235	231½	225	110¼
21	52¼	48¼	47½	44½	42¼	80½	76½	73	72¼	232¾	229	222½	108½
22	54¼	49	49	46½	43	86½	81	78	76	235½	231¾	225¼	113¾
23	54	50¼	49	46	43	88	83	77	75¼	242¼	238	232	113
24	54	50	48	45½	43¼	85½	80	76½	74½	238	234	228	112½
25	54	49	48	45½	42	83¾	78¾	75	73	236¾	232¾	226½	109
Week Ago	51	46	46¾	43½	40	79¾	74½	71¼	70¼	232¾	229¼	222¾	108½
Year Ago	37	35	35½	34½	32½	62½	57	53¼	51½	210	205½	188½	63¾

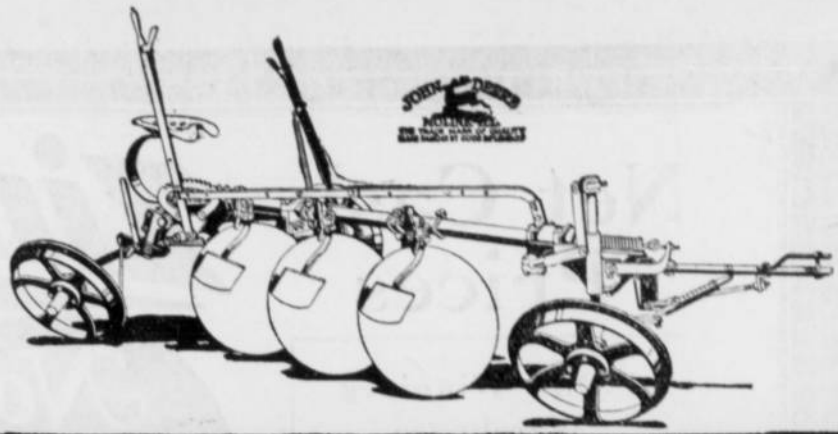
There are now between 2,500 and 3,000 silos in the province of Alberta, practically all of which have been constructed within the last five years.

The beekeepers of southern Alberta are now organized into an Alberta Beekeepers' Association. There are now about 200 beekeepers in the province, and last year some 55,000 pounds of honey was produced.

More Than a Fighting Chance

"What are the chances of my recovering, Doctor?"

"One hundred per cent. Medical records show that nine out of every ten die of the disease you have. Yours is the tenth case I've treated. Others all died. You're bound to get well. Statistics are statistics."



They Fit Every Field Condition Perfectly

You can change the load to suit your power when field conditions change—set discs for eight- or nine-inch cut per disc or convert the three-disc plow into a two-disc, or vice versa—all by quick and simple clamp adjustments — that's a great feature of

John Deere No. 62 and 63 Disc Plows

Easily Convertible—Quickly Adjustable

You will appreciate, also, the simple hitch adjustments. Regardless of how many horses are used, from four abreast to any number strung out, you can adjust the hitch to secure the proper line of draft.

Unusual clearance—the frame is set above the discs, giving unusual clearance. In trashy work, this is a mighty important feature.

John Deere Disc Plows stand the severe strains of plowing in the most difficult Canadian soils. Frame, castings, axles, hitch, bearings, disc, etc., are unusually strong.

You will get real service and real satisfaction out of John Deere Disc Plows. John Deere Tractor Disc Plows can also be furnished. See your John Deere dealer.

Sold by John Deere dealers. Write today for literature. Address John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon Lethbridge or Edmonton and ask for folder DC-410.

JOHN DEERE — JOHN DEERE MOLINE, ILL.

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Ship Your Grain

to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers, **Winnipeg** — *Lougheed Building,* **Calgary**

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

Net Cash Prices

F.O.B. Winnipeg Warehouse
Sales Tax Absorbed by Us

Your Local Dealer Is Waiting to Serve You

Zinc Insulated Fences

TRADE MARK

No Extra Cost

INSULATED AGAINST RUST
40% TO 100% MORE ZINC

"Champion" Stiff Stay and Hinge Joint Fences

STIFF STAY FENCE
FULL GAUGE No. 9 WIRE

433	4 line wires, 33" high, stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 550 lbs	24c
540	5 line wires 40" high (even spaced) stays 22" apart, 9 per rod 100 rods weigh 700 lbs	36c
640	6 line wires, 40" high stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 800 lbs	45c
740	7 line wires 40" high, stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 880 lbs	49c
748	7 line wires, 48" high stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 910 lbs	52c
936	9 line wires 36" high stay 16½" apart, 12 per rod 100 rods weigh 1180 lbs	66c
950	9 line wires, 50" high, stays 15½" apart, 9 per rod 100 rods weigh 1225 lbs	69c
1048	10 line wires, 48" high, stays 16½" apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1325 lbs	75c

POULTRY FENCE
TOP AND BOTTOM WIRES NO. 9
INTERMEDIATES AND UPRIGHTS NO. 13

1848	18 line wires, 48" high, stays 8" apart, 25 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1225 lbs	80c
2060	20 line wires, 60" high, stays 8" apart, 25 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1325 lbs	87c
2272	22 line wires, 72" high, stays 8" apart, 25 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1475 lbs	94c

HINGE JOINT FENCE
FULL GAUGE No. 9 WIRE

436	4 line wires, 36" high (even spaced) stays 24" apart, 9 per rod 100 rods weigh 550 lbs	24c
741	7 line wires, 41" high, stays 16" apart, 12 per rod 100 rods weigh 975 lbs	56c
845	8 line wires, 45" high stays 16" apart 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1100 lbs	63c
939	9 line wires, 39" high stays 16" apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1180 lbs	66c
1052	9 line wires, 49" high stays 16" apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1360 lbs	75c

HINGE JOINT GARDEN FENCE
TOP AND BOTTOM WIRES FULL GAUGE NO. 12
INTERMEDIATES AND UPRIGHTS NO 13

1548	15 line wires, 48" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 850 lbs	54c
1443	14 line wires, 43" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, weight 790 lbs	50c

HINGE JOINT MEDIUM FENCE
TOP AND BOTTOM WIRES NO. 9
INTERMEDIATES AND UPRIGHTS NO. 12

726	7 line wires, 26" high stays 12" apart, 16 per rod 100 rods weigh 600 lbs	34c
741	7 line wires, 41" high, stays 12" apart 16 per rod 100 rods weigh 650 lbs	38c
832	8 line wires 32" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod 100 rods weigh 680 lbs	40c
845	8 line wires, 45" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod 100 rods weigh 730 lbs	45c
939	9 line wires, 39" high stays 12" apart 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 760 lbs	46c
949	9 line wires 49" high, stays 12" apart 16 per rod, weight 800 lbs	49c

"CHAMPION" HINGE JOINT HOG FENCE
TOP AND BOTTOM WIRES NO. 9
INTERMEDIATES AND UPRIGHTS NO 13

726	7 line wires, 26" high, stays 6" apart, 33 per rod 100 rods weigh 637 lbs	38c
832	8 line wires, 32" high, stays 6" apart, 33 per rod 100 rods weigh 680 lbs	46c
939	9 line wires, 39" high, stays 6" apart, 100 rods weigh 760 lbs	49c

GALVANIZED LAWN FENCING
PICKET OR UPRIGHT WIRES NO. 9
CABLE WIRES NO. 13

Height in Inches	Single Loop Pickets 2¼" apart	Double Loop Pickets 3" at top 1½" at bottom
36"	13c per foot	16c per foot
42"	14½c "	17c "
12" Flower Guard	9c "	
18" Flower Guard	10c "	

In ordering mark Single Loop S.L., and Double Loop D.L.

DIAMOND MESH LAWN FENCE
HORIZONTAL WIRES FULL GAUGE NO. 9
Cross Weaving Wires No. 13
4 Inch Mesh throughout

Height	Weight Per Rod	Price Per Rod	Price Per Foot
34"	13.4 lbs.	$1.18	.16 cts.
42"	16.7 "	1.43	.17 "
50"	19.4 "	1.65	.19 "
58"	22.3 "	1.89	.21 "

Put up in 10 and 20 rod rolls.
If cut to special length, price per foot charged.

TOOLS

	EACH
LOTT STRETCHERS	12.00
SINGLE WIRE STRETCHERS	2.50
SPLICERS	.35

"CHAMPION" GATES FOR FARM, GARDEN AND LAWN

Electrically Galvanized Frames

Drive Gates strongly braced diagonally and vertically
Prices include Latches and Hinges
Widths given are exact distance posts should be set apart

Size	Plain Frame	Scroll Tops	Scroll Top Lawn Fillings
3 x 36			3.75
3 x 42			4.15
3 x 48	3.80	4.30	
3½ x 36			4.05
3½ x 42			4.55
3½ x 48	4.00	4.50	
10 x 36			9.75
10 x 42			10.10
10 x 48	7.50	8.60	
12 x 48	8.80	9.90	
14 x 48	9.65	10.75	
16 x 48	9.85	10.95	
16 x 48 Double	13.50	14.60	

"CHAMPION" POSTS
GALVANIZED INSIDE AND OUT

"CHAMPION" Galv. Line Posts No. 16 ga., 7½' long Approx weight 8¼ lbs	66c
"CHAMPION" Galv. Line Posts No. 13 ga., 7½' long Approx weight 12½ lbs	87c
CORNER POSTS, Galv., No. 10 ga., 8' long, complete with all braces, fixtures and tops. Approx weight 78 lbs.	7.75
END POSTS, Galv., No 10 ga., 8' long, complete with all braces, fixtures and tops. Approx weight 55½ lbs.	6.00
Ball Tops for "Champion" line posts	24c
"CHAMPION" Steel Driving Caps	3.00

Where "CHAMPION" line posts are used no clips or staples necessary. Fence wires are attached by self contained clips.

"CHAMPION" GALVANIZED WIRE

Put up 100 lb. bundles.

	100 lbs. per
No. 9 Gauge BRACE wire	5.50
No. 12 Gauge BRACE wire	5.85
No. 9 Gauge COILED SPRING wire	5.65
No. 12 Gauge COILED SPRING wire	4.90

Quantities less than 100 lbs. add to above prices 25 cts. per 100 lbs.

GALVANIZED FENCE AND POULTRY STAPLES

Fence: 1¼, 1½, 1¾ and 2" keg lots	$6.60
Poultry: ⅞" keg lots	8.90

Quantities less than 100 lbs. add to staple prices 75 cts. per 100 lbs.

When ordering Fencing be sure and give design number and distance apart you want stay wire. This prevents mistakes.

You can buy "Champion" Fences, etc. at these CASH PRICES from your local Merchant.
F.O.B. our Warehouse, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Farm Fences supplied in 20-, 30- and 40-rod rolls only. Hog and Poultry Fences supplied in 10-rod rolls only.

If for any reason your DEALER cannot supply you, send us remittance to cover the cost of the fence, gates, etc. you need and we will ship promptly.

FULL GAUGE WIRE

The Canadian Steel and Wire Company, Limited
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

FULL WEIGHT AND FULL LENGTH